THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 90

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League, Satisfied, Adjourns

United World Resists Force

Geneva Committee Will Act

Japan Faces Difficulties

Heart of History for a Week

THE League of Nations Assembly adjourns after unanimous adoption of the Sino-Japanese resolution, which is an embodiment of the American stand of no recognition of Japanese conquests by arms in China. A committee of 19, headed by Foreign Minister Paul Hymans of Belgium, remains at Geneva with full power to handle the Far East situation and supervise the withdrawal of Japanese troops. The third point in the program is a victory for China—adoption by the Assembly of China's contention that the League will include Manchuria as well as Shanghai in the settlement which is to be negotiated. Assembly members disperse with an agreeable picture—Delegates Matsudaira of Japan and Yen of China dining together as guests of Sir John Simon of Britain.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE finds that political questions must be settled before technical ones can be grappled with successfully and prepares to pass from committee to plenary sessions, the generals and admirals saying, "After you, gentlemen," to the diplomats.

The nations, in alphabetical order, yield this heart of history for the week:

ARGENTINA sees Mayor Romulo Naon of Buenos Aires remove all sofas and easy chairs from the City Hall to force public employees to stand up to their jobs.

AUSTRALIA binds the Commonwealth by law to pay to foreign creditors the interest due from defaulting states and reimburse itself by seizing the revenues of such states, believing that setting its house in order will restore the confidence of the neighbors.

BOLIVIA sees President Daniel Salamanca, who couldn't change the old order of things under his Cabinet, change Cabinets.

CHILE, lacking gold to buy plenty of gasoline abroad, tries to get along on present supply, being the first nation to put its motorcars on rations.

CUBA sees the sugar growers fail to agree with the Chadbourne world production plan and tell every mill to grind as far as it likes, which isn't so sweet for any of the sugar interests concerned.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA sees a savings bank organized exclusively by and for women, the purpose apparently being more peace of mind and less wear and tear on stockings.

DENMARK hears Premier Stauning advocate substitution of an advisory group for the upper house of Parliament to do what that body is too big to do—deal swiftly with economic problems.

FINLAND sees wholesale heroism displayed in the rescuing of 700 fishermen and 100 horses carried out into the Gulf of Finland when a storm sets the shore ice adrift.

FRANCE bestows its highest honors in memory of Aristide Briand, apostle of peace, postpones woman suffrage debate in the Senate until after the parliamentary elections, proposes an advance agreement on the reparations question which foresees reduction if the United States will promise reduction of war debts, and hears loud protests against its limitation by quota of American goods and exclusion by embargo of American fruits.

GERMANY wins consideration in the proposed trade agreement between Danubian states, and brings to a close a highly sensational election campaign with the Fascist leader Adolf Hitler as leading candidate against President Paul von Hindenburg.

GREAT BRITAIN lowers the Bank of England rate from 5 to 4 per cent, decides to allow the pound to stand on its own feet until world prices stabilize, sees the British Ford Motor Company move its machinery, workers, workers' families, and household goods from Manchester to Dagenham in Essex in one day on 46 special trains, and finds the fancy that fairies do not marry dispelled when Peter Llewellyn Davies, original of Barrie's Peter Pan, takes him a wife.

GREECE decrees Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week as meatless days—but watch the folks hit the leg of lamb on Saturday.

INDIA sees the Round Table consultative committees adjourn until May, with native princes hesitating to approve the London plan, but holding to the federation idea.

ITALY establishes a Ministry of Corporations to reduce useless domestic competition in industry and present a united front to foreign markets, rediscovers the buried city of Minturnae on the Appian Way, which antedated Pompeii and was four times as large, and applauds the award of the John Scott medal and prize to Marconi.

MANCHURIA sees installation of its new statehood under Japanese assistance, with Henry Pu Yi as President, and promulgation of regulations for officials and a plan to raise a military force by conscription.

MEXICO finds a direct way to offset the difficulties caused by the hoarding

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Kansas Grocer Puts Customers to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence, Kan.

A NEIGHBORHOOD grocer here has his own remedy for the economic situation. Many of his customers had been out of work all winter and were indebted to him for groceries. And he wanted to build a new combination store and home. So he put his customers to work, paid them half their wages, and credited the other half on their bills. The men got work, Mr. J. C. Carter, the grocer, got the building, and the grocery bills diminished in size.

Arms Lobbies Afford Forum To News Craft

Translations of Speeches Heard by But Few of Geneva Throng

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The lobbies play an important part in any assembly. At the Disarmament Conference the lobbies take the form of a large hall outside the main hall, where newspaper men and delegates mingle during the intervals of speech making.

On the whole, it is not to be regretted that the speeches must be translated. The period of translation furnishes an excuse and an occasion for lobbying. Theoretically, there should be no need of translation—at least of separate translation. On each desk there is a little dial with earpieces. If the dial is turned to No. 1, one can listen to the speech as spoken. If the dial is turned to No. 2 or No 3, one can listen to translations that are simultaneously spoken softly into a special instrument. But in practice, when the speaker has descended from the tribune, a translator takes his place.

This is as it should be. If the system of dials, earpieces and simultaneous translations worked, there would be no gaps between one speech and another, and we would be unable to meet each other in the lobbies and exchange comments. Very few persons listen to the translations There is no need. The discourses have been prepared in advance and copies have been made and distributed in various languages.

Like to See Spokesmen

Strictly, it is not even necessary to listen to the delegates. One can procure their papers before they begin to speak and quietly peruse them in a corner of the deserted lobbies. The speaker inside will be saying exactly what one is reading outside.

Yet speeches, though typed in advance, and distributed, cannot be taken as read. One wants to see Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Sir John Simon, Signor Dino Grandi, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, M. André Tardieu, and the rest of the celebrated representatives in person.

It is true that they are not going to improvise. It is true that a secretary could read their speeches as well as themselves. But nevertheless the words swell with meaning when they are actually spoken by the recognized delegate.

We realize precisely which passages he wishes to underline, on what phase he would lay particular emphasis, and a wave of his hand or a change of tone helps to a better understanding. Besides, we want to see how the delegates comport themselves in public. We would satisfy our personal curiosity. If a speech is not a speech until it is spoken, neither is a speaker a speaker until he speaks.

Comparison of Attitudes

So we listened to the careful diction of Sir John and watched his slightly theatrical play of arms and features; and we compare his attitude with that of M. Tardieu who is staccato and obviously, though surprisingly, affected by "stage-fright." It is, after all, no wonder that a man facing for the first time that mighty world audience should be more than usually self-conscious. The wonder is that others besides M. Tardieu do not unduly hurry through their speeches.

Mr. Gibson is cool enough. And so is Signor Grandi, who looks astonishingly young. Dr. Bruening is sober in his manner—grave and unrhetorical; while Mr. Maxim Litvinoff the Russian, rotund and beaming, pronounces his discourse in a guttural English.

The well-known figures succeed each other at the tribune—the energetic Dr. Eduard Beneš, the venerable Count Apponyi, and a score of others. They fix their personality as well as their ideas on the conference: and while they are speaking the hall is crowded.

But as soon as they have finished there is a rush for the lobbies, and the interpreter repeats the speech in another language to empty benches. Say not that his task is useless. It permits us to foregather—delegates, secretaries, officials, and journalists—and to help each other to arrive at a comprehension of the salient points in the discourse that has just been delivered.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

FEATURES

Events Tonight	2
Radio Programs	2
Book Reviews and Literary News	5
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News	6
Music of the World—Theatrical News	7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture	8
Interior Decoration and Antiques	9
Educational	10
The Home Forum	11
Great Thinkers [With Dutch Translation]	
Weekly Dialer's Guide	13
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

HOOVER ADVISES QUICK ACTION ON HOME LOAN BILL

Tells Committee at White House It Means Millions for Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—Quick passage of the home loan bank bill was asked by President Hoover today at a special White House conference with ranking members of the Banking and Currency Committee representing a House subcommittee dealing with the problem.

Those at the conference were Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee; Representative Charles H. Brand (D.) of Georgia; Representative James G. Strong (R.) of Kansas, and Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts. Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania was not asked to attend.

There are 2000 localities where shortage of housing exists, Mr. Hoover told the congressmen, because of lack of credit facilities. A large amount of unemployment could be taken care of, Mr. Hoover declared, if the proposed bill were passed.

Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and executives of the corporation were also callers at the White House. Mr. Hoover expressed appreciation for their cooperation and the speed with which they had got the big financial machine under way.

Inauguration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Glass-Steagall bill, Mr. Hoover believes, has ended the era of heavy bank suspensions. In a statement yesterday he declared also that "hoarded money is being returned to circulation in all sections of the country."

The anti-hoarding campaign under Col. Frank Knox of Chicago now extends into 2395 communities, he said. Mr. Hoover also made public a letter from Mr. J. Thomas Dale, secretary of the Curwensville (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce, describing how the Curwensville National Bank, in the little mining town of 3000 population, had closed its doors Nov. 28—representing a "civic disaster"—and how the bank has now been reopened as a result of a direct, organized effort of the whole com-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Radio Problems Of North America Held Own Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 12—Some interesting facts in connection with radio broadcasting in Canada and other countries were brought out yesterday by Commander C. P. Edwards, director of the radio telegraphic services of the Government, at the first sitting of the Parliamentary committee investigating radio conditions.

Practically every country in the world except those of North America have Government radio monopoly, he said. There are 66 stations in Canada, all, except those in Manitoba, carried on exclusively by private enterprises, he noted. In Manitoba, he pointed out, broadcasting is operated by the local Government.

He explained that Canada now has 25 channels, and that considerable interference is being experienced from foreign stations in the United States, Mexico, Cuba, although the situation is improving. He urged that the problems of this hemisphere be settled among the North American nations themselves rather than by the forthcoming international radio convention at Madrid.

Mr. Raymond D. Morand, chairman of the committee, stated that invitations to submit their views were sent to the heads of universities and railroads, the Bell Telephone Company, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Canadian Broadcasting Association and the Premiers of all the provinces.

Precedence Given To Political Side

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 12—After sessions covering several days the technical commissions of the Disarmament Conference have evonclued that general political questions must first be solved before their own work can be done.

The general commission was to have met first, but meetings of the special Assembly prevented. Therefore, the technical bodies were set to work at once, and, after a few preliminaries, found they could make no progress.

In effect all the conference's problems must first undergo general and fundamental discussion. Then alone technical questions can be handled. This lesson, long familiar to conference students, had to be proved once more, and the conference has thoroughly convinced itself of the priority which general and political decisions take over technical matters.

The lesson in procedure reemphasizes the more funramental point that technical experts, even if they are generals and admirals, have their hands tied until diplomatic representatives reach a preliminary accord. Therefore next week will see general meetings before much progress can be made in the expert field.

Hitler Appeal Not in Program But in Criticism of Conditions

Many Ready to 'Burn Boats' and Plunge Into Future in Wake of Leader Who Cites Faults in Present Government

HITLERISM AND ITS MEANING
Third of Four Articles

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The visitor to Germany who is content with surface impressions will dismiss Hitlerism as sheer demagogy, and the party program as a hodgepodge of economic, political and intellectual heresies.

Undoubtedly that program, which was drawn up more than five years ago, is full of anomalies and is designed deliberately to appeal to the particular forms of discontent prevailing. To mark its deviation from the doctrines of Karl Marx the National Socialist program stresses the sanctity of private property, thus reassuring its more timid supporters among the bourgeoisie. To secure Labor support, on the other hand, it emphasizes the social injustice of the existing capitalist system which it proposes to remedy by the erection of a state, the object of which will be to free its citizens from the "tyranny of the banking and financial powers," and to subordinate in every field of public life personal advantage to the welfare of the community.

Stock exchanges are to be abolished and a sharp distinction is made by the party's economic theorists between "creative" and "speculative" capital. The German "schaffendes" and "raffendes" makes an effective appeal

Words, words, words, . . . one is inclined to say, and to regard the concrete measures such as nationalization of the banks and the big trusts and combines, immediate confiscation of war profits, abolition of the big stores by state purchase and reselling to small shopkeepers, and agrarian reform amounting to state protection of the small farmers, as phantasies on a level with the wild protestations of "pure Germanism" and relegation of Jews and aliens to an inferior status, which are the staple food of its propaganda.

But that judgment is based, of course, on certain preconceived notions belonging to the liberal democratic state, and it is precisely these fundamentals which Hitlerism, like Fascism in Italy, would deny. One must never forget that the parliamentary system has never struck any deep roots in this country and that the linking-up of Germany's credit and finance with the world system was the work of a comparа-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

REICH WINNER HAS TO OBTAIN 17,600,000 VOTES

Second Ballot to Follow on April 10 If That of Tomorrow Fails

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—All German men and women who will have completed their twentieth year tomorrow may vote in the Presidential election.

Their number is estimated at 44,000,000 and it is expected that 80 per cent, or 35,200,000, will vote.

One-half of the total poll is sufficient for election, on the basis of the estimates. This would amount to 17,600,000 votes needed by the winner.

If none of the four candidates gets half the total a second ballot will be held on April 10. In that election a plurality by any candidate is sufficient.

The polling places are open tomorrow from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. This afternoon all the leading candidates were sure of winning.

The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, on behalf of President von Hindenburg, said: "All who heard him speak over the radio will devote all their energy to assure him a decisive victory on the first ballot."

Herr Adolf Hitler declared: "My election on the first ballot is not improbable."

The election "is only an episode," said Herr Ernst Thaelmann, Communist. "No matter what the result, our triumphant march to the final goal continues."

Herr Theodor Duesterberg, Nationalist, who concedes that he hasn't a chance to win, said, "Mine is not an also ran candidacy. It is a candidacy of firm personal conviction."

Mills Supports Hoover Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, today urged Congress to intrust the work of government reorganization to President Hoover, as the most thoroughly experienced and capable person to do the job.

By vote of 34 to 32 the Senate yesterday blocked for the time being a fresh effort to give the President blanket authority to carry through reorganization of government departments in the interest of national economy.

Appearing before the House Committee on Expenditures, which is investigating the advisability of consolidating government offices in the interest of economy and efficiency, Mr. Mills said he believed reorganization of the Government will never be carried out if Congress attempts to do it by legislation.

The specific proposition before the committee today was to consolidate all public construction in a department of public works. It would involve transfer of the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury to the new department.

HOME BREW CUTS PROFIT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., March 12—Indiscriminate issuance of permits in New Brunswick under the Excise Act, for the manufacture of hop beer and "near beer" will be curtailed if efforts of the New Brunswick liquor control board are successful, according to the report tabled in the New Brunswick Legislature yesterday.

The home manufacture of these drinks seriously curtails the revenue of the board, the report said. More stringent supervision of sales of such extracts as lemon and Jamaica ginger, will also receive attention. Net profits of $1,220,064 were shown in the report for operations last year.

PROTEST VOICED TO STATE DAIRY INSPECTION BILL

Counsel for Cream Dealers Says Proposed Scheme Is Unsound

If the State decides to climb behind the driving wheel of Massachusetts dairy industry and attempt to steer it into greener pastures, opponents of proposed legislation to give the State control of dairy inspections declare that the road ahead will be bumpy for the consumer, with the farmer uncertain whether he is headed in the right direction.

Arguments voiced today by Mr. Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Cream Dealers' Association of New England, that the proposed scheme is economically unsound are founded on the assumption that the legislation, if passed, would build up barriers against the normal action of the law of supply and demand in the matter of fixing prices.

In other words, Mr. Parker explained, the bills would permit the State, if it deemed it beneficial to Massachusetts dairymen, to stand in the way of free interchange of dairy products between states. Refusal of the State to inspect outside milk sources, he said, would interfere with the flow of milk into the State, thus reducing the supply and resulting in an increase in local prices, with the assumption that profits would accrue to Massachusetts dairymen.

Consider Consumer

Any legislation dealing with the milk problem in Massachusetts must, of necessity, consider the consumer as well as the producer, the counsel declared. Milk is not a luxury but a necessity, he added, and any unreasonable legislation affecting prices will be keenly felt by the State's entire population.

Metropolitan Boston secures 38 per cent of its cream from outside New England, while Massachusetts, as a whole, cannot supply more than one-half its requirements for fluid milk alone, to say nothing of cream, Mr. Parker's figures revealed. Metropolitan Boston alone takes from New York State 10,966,410 gallons of milk and cream annually.

Inability of New England to keep abreast of its milk demands has kept prices in Boston higher than in any of the other large cities of the country, a chart disclosed. The prevailing retail price range in Boston is 14.5 to 15.5 cents a quart, compared to 13 cents in Pittsburgh and Detroit, 14 in San Francisco and Chicago, 10 in Salt Lake City, and 12 in Louisville, Ky.

Dependent on Outside

These figures were cited by Mr. Parker to show that Massachusetts is particularly dependent upon outside sources for much of its milk and any legislation which may have the effect of curtailing the flow of milk into the State is dangerous, he said.

In so far as legislation is designed to effect uniform inspection of dairies, there is little if any opposition to the bills before the legislators. It is generally granted that the Massachusetts farmer needs some form of relief to enable him to conduct his dairy business at a substantial profit, and it is further admitted that the establishment of a single dairy bureau with standard organization would help to eliminate duplication of inspections. But the argument is that the bills go much farther than this by placing full control of dairy inspection requirements upon a director with the complete elimination of all local inspection systems, which are said to function with a high degree of efficiency.

Another unwise provision, Mr. Parker declared, is that it "leaves within the power of the director to examine or refuse to inspect any particular dairy and makes it possible for this bureau to withhold a supply from the State and force prices to higher levels

STATE DEFAULT GIVES CANBERRA RIGHT TO TAXES

Act Allows Australian Government Full Powers to Collect

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, March 12 — The Federal Parliament yesterday passed legislation empowering the Commonwealth, with the sanction of the High Court, to confiscate the revenue of any state defaulting in interest payments.

The Commonwealth can thus recoup itself for payments made on behalf of a defaulter. This legislation is the outcome of recent defaults by the New South Wales Government.

The act will be proclaimed within a few days. The procedure will be that the Commonwealth, if a default occurs, will apply for the sanction of the High Court. It is then empowered to proclaim that specific state revenue of the defaulting state, such as income tax, be confiscated until the default is cleared.

The taxpayers must pay direct to the Commonwealth, under threat of heavy penalties. Further legislation gives the bondholders legal rights against the Commonwealth if the state defaults. The object of the measure is to restore confidence and eliminate doubts about the security of investments.

The Commonwealth has already, on more than one occasion, recognized a moral obligation toward the states by payments abroad on behalf of New South Wales. On March 27, 1931, Mr. John T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, announced that loan interest due on April 1 would be paid to American holders, but that sterling obligations would not be fulfilled. The Scullin Government came forward and made good the payments.

Again on July 1 and Aug 1, 1931, the Commonwealth arranged for the debt service on the foreign obligations of the state. The next payment, due the following October, was paid by New South Wales. As the time for the February, 1932, payment drew near, however, Mr. Lang appealed for an advance of £500,000 to complete loan payments due in London and New York. The Lyons Government refused the appeal and New South Wales once more defaulted.

Girl Scouts Mark 20th Anniversary Of National Unit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Girl Scouts in 3600 communities are celebrating the twentieth anniversary of their national organization today.

A large white-frosted birthday cake with the Girl Scout insignia, a gold trefoil, in the center, circled by 20 green candles, was a prominent feature of the celebration at national headquarters here. Green is the Girl Scout color and the candles were of the same "woodsy" shade as the members' uniforms.

The cake was placed on the table in the board room at headquarters, where 10 Girl Scouts—two from each borough—assembled and offered the congratulations of the local organizations to Miss Josephine Schain, national president, and several members of the national board at 10:30 a. m. After Miss Schain had spoken a few words of acknowledgment, the cake was cut and passed around. Then the visiting Girl Scouts withdrew.

Members of the national board present were Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, chairman; Mrs. Louis G. Myers, Mrs. Nathan Miller, Mrs. Lyman Delano, chairman of the international committee; and Miss Leslie Osgood, executive secretary of the Girl Scout Federation of Greater New York.

Manufacturing For Needs Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—The old business philosophy of "we can make, let's sell," must be reversed to "we can sell, let's make," it was urged at a conference of the American Management Association here yesterday.

In other words, the hypothesis that goods should first be manufactured and then sold, whether people need them or not, has been challenged by changing economic conditions, according to a paper by Mr. Carle M. Bigelow, president of Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., management engineers of Boston.

Mr. Bigelow's view was that "as we realize that more goods must first be sold and manufactured, we will overcome many of the most virulent effects of the business cycle and adapt production to meet business periodicity."

The secret of success, then, is to find out what people want and when, and then make it for them. Production is at the mercy of distribution, and it is better to realize this before goods are made rather than after, according to Mr. Bigelow.

IMMIGRATION DECLINES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 12 (AP)—Only 4584 immigrants entered Argentina in January and February of 1932, compared with 17,367 in the corresponding period of 1931, immigration authorities announced yesterday.

Sino-Japanese Amity Reflected at Geneva

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Geneva, March 12

ANOTHER page in history, this time a brighter one, was written here last night when Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira of Japan and Dr. W. W. Yen of China had dinner together, with Sir John Simon of Britain as host.

The other guests were Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister at Berne, and Mr. Norman H. Davis, American arms delegate. Not for many months have the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries dined together. Discussion between the two Oriental spokesmen is described as completely amicable and helpful in paving the way for future negotiations.

De Valera Gets Added Support In Dail Party

Small Group Agrees in Main With Policies of Fianna Fail

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, March 12—Formation of a new political group in the Dail supporting Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Committee, and strengthening the present insecure position of the young Fianna Fail Government, was announced today.

It is composed of independent members, agreeing in the main with Fianna Fail's economic policy. At present the new party only numbers three but three more are expected to join. Even such a small accession of strength, however, makes all the difference to Mr. de Valera's position, seeing that the defection of the little compact body of seven Labor members is sufficient to turn him out of office.

Meanwhile outbursts of joy at the release of political prisoners continue unabated and will culminate in a monster meeting here tomorrow afternoon.

While there undoubtedly is a feeling of tension in the air there has been no untoward events and no unusual parading or demonstrations.

Platform of de Valera Bans Further Payments On Land Annuities

By HUGH BUTLER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. de Valera has been elected President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State on a platform which repudiates further payment of land annuities. What are these land annuities and why are they the source of bitter reflection in the thought of Irishmen the world over? Away back, 100 years ago or more, the Irish peasant rented bare unfenced, often, virgin land, with no improvements on it whatever, built his home, fertilized the soil, put in drains, and otherwise made possible a meager existence.

As the value of the land increased, due to the improvements and the increase in population, rents advanced in step, or in some cases even more rapidly! At any rate, the Irish land question became one of world interest dramatized by the celebrated potato famines and the attempts of land owners to evict tenants who would not, or could not, pay rents.

The low standard of living of the Irish peasant, largely on account of the weight of his rent payments, made potato famines a very serious matter. In fact, there is no more important root cause for the intense Irish-American anti-English attitude than the results of these famines, particularly the one of 1844, when boatload after boatload of the forbears of present-day Irish-Americans arrived on American shores.

The Land Reform Acts from 1870 to 1931 were designed to remedy the critical condition of the Irish peasant by giving him title to his farm. Under these acts £100,000,000 was advanced to purchase 11,250,000 acres comprising almost all the arable land in the country. All agricultural land with tenants thereon was taken over by the Land Commission, which then vested the lands in the tenants as owners, subject to land-purchase annuities, which in most cases, were at rates constituting a reduction of 30 to 35 per cent of the pre-war rents.

Congestion in the west has always been a difficult problem, and compulsory powers are given to the Land Commission under the same act, under which some 900,000 acres have been taken over by the Land Commission for the creation of new holdings or the enlargement of those existing.

Of the £100,000,000 advanced in connection with land purchase, about £15,000,000 has been repaid in annuities, the exact sum not being available because of provisions in certain acts whereby interest on the past payments is added to the total payments. Nevertheless, this sum gives some idea of the farmers' equity in the land to date.

In making this financial arrangement in the first place the British Government, before the formation of the Irish Free State Government, had to supply £1,000,000 per annum to this fund established for land purchase. In the settlement of March 19, 1926, between the two governments the Free State agreed to pay £135,000 each year for this same purpose. The new Government guarantees the payment of all land annuities and collects them on behalf of the British Government. It is on this point that Mr. de Valera is making his stand.

MANCHURIA'S AIM IS TO BUY OUT RUSSIANS

New Republic Hopes to Take Over Foreign Interest in Railways

STATE OWNERSHIP ADOPTED AS BASIS

President Pu Yi Proclaims Organic Law of New Constitution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 12—The Government of the Manchurian republic is moving rapidly to stabilize its position. President Pu Yi today proclaimed an amnesty for petty prisoners and simultaneously distributed 200,000 yen to the poor, through the local governments, after which he promulgated an organic law including a bill of rights guaranteeing popular freedom. The organic law contains six chapters and 39 articles regulating the powers of the Privy Council, the Legislative Yuan, the State Council, the law courts, the Control Yuan and the chief executive offices.

The Government has also considered the status of the Chinese-owned railways, agreeing to the basis of state ownership, after a period of private control, and until state finances permit the establishment of a fixed railway policy and the purchase of the Russians' interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Practically the decision means that all railways will temporarily come under control of the provincial administrations which are working with the Japanese, so that the railways will be under the general direction of the South Manchurian Railway experts.

Regarding military affairs, Article 12 of the organic law makes President Pu Yi supreme commander of the land, sea and air forces. He plans to call a general military conference shortly, and will recommend the abolition of mercenaries and the establishment universal military service through conscription. The scheme envisages one division of 5000 troops for each province, plus one brigade as special presidential bodyguards.

The vernacular press here unanimously agrees that the peace outlook at Shanghai is hopeless. However it is understood that Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese War Minister, will shortly order the return of General Uyeda's division.

It is expected that these troops will return before mid-April, if the situation continues quiet. A minimum of at least one division, however, is likely to remain in the Shanghai-Woosung area for at least six months.

Stimson Statement Voices Satisfaction At League's Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—Satisfaction with the League of Nations Assembly's action of yesterday in regard to the Far Eastern situation is expressed by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in the following statement issued last night:

"The nations of the League at Geneva have united in a common attitude and purpose toward the perilous disturbance in the Far East. The action of the Assembly expresses the purpose for peace which is found in the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations. In this expression all the nations of the world can speak in the same voice. This action will go far toward developing into terms of international law the principles of order and justice which underlie those treaties, and the Government of the United States has been glad to coöperate earnestly in this effort."

Mr. Myrl S. Myers, American Consul-General at Mukden, reported yesterday to the Department of State an armed attack of 500 bandits on the city and their repulse with a loss of two killed. Although uneasiness exists among the native population, because of the advancing bandits in the vicinity, he advised the department that no apprehension was felt for the safety of foreigners.

The Department of State still believes that the Far Eastern situation is slowly shaping toward a peaceful solution. Alarmist reports carried in dispatches from the capital brought the first direct comment from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a month.

"There is no recent change in the general situation in the Far East," he said. "In fact conditions are about the same as they were March 3." It was at this date that the Assembly of the League of Nations met in extraordinary session at Geneva.

The Navy Department announced this morning that in view of relaxed tension around Shanghai, four destroyers would return to Manila. This leaves at Shanghai one heavy destroyer, one destroyer tender, three destroyers one mine-sweeper and one transport. In addition the navy is sending one destroyer to Swatow, 700 miles south of Shanghai and one to Chinkaing, 120 miles up the Yangtse River.

Alarmist reports that the State Department expects new troubles in Asia brought quick denials from officials. It was not denied, however, that serious concern exists now, as previously, over conflicting interests in Manchuria.

NEAR EAST FOUND FACING GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

Morgenthau Says Best Era Since Turks Conquered Lies Just Ahead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12 (AP)—An opportunity such as the Near East has not had in generations is before it today if its leaders "keep the peace among themselves," Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, declared last night at the opening of the first Institute of Near East Affairs, made possible by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y.

"Fortunately for the Near East," said Mr. Morgenthau, "she is no longer in the direct line of fire. Her leaders have an opportunity today by which they can assure to their people such an era of opportunity for development as they have not had since the Turks conquered them."

The shifting of power on the European continent, he said, seems to guarantee the Near East a chance to work out its own destiny unhampered by the pressure or intrigue of world powers. The dominant position of France on the continent, he went on, assures this opportunity because "there is evidence that it will be to the interests of France to enforce peace in Europe, not by roar of cannon, but by the use of peaceful pressure which her new position of power permits her to exercise."

The former Ambassador praised the League of Nations which, he said, "with the World Court and existing pacts, constitutes peace machinery which will continue to work for the pacification of the world." Mr. Morgenthau declared that disaster may overtake the world if materialistic and militaristic men gain control of nations. Concluding his address on "The Near East From Without," he said the nations of the Near East realize they cannot develop into world powers or master powers but are working for a durable peace and the establishment of a sound basis of prosperity.

"Out of this aspiration of leaders and people," he said, "there has emerged already a series of international agreements erasing many causes of friction and resulting in the formation of what might be described as another petite entente that exists, not for war, but for peace."

The former ambassador was the only speaker at the opening session. Today the conference will be made up of sessions, round table discussions and a banquet at which Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of New York will preside. Other speakers will include Mr. Wallace Murray of the State Department, Near East Division, Mr. Louis Van Norman of the United States Department of Commerce, Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief, and Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University. The Institute is meeting in Sayles Hall on the Brown University campus.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

of its silver currency—it prepares to mint a whole lot more.

NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA announce a $300,000 profit from a new kind of farming—growing Christmas trees for sale in the United States.

PALESTINE unearths the fortress, temple and three-story homes of the shepherd kings, where things were lively about the time ancient history recorded in the Book of Exodus was front page news.

PERU sees President Luis Sanchez Cerro attempt to end anti-Government activities by the Apristi party, accusing leaders of a treasonable plot.

SHANGHAI sees the landing of more Japanese troops and equipment, a continuation of fighting, and hears with interest William Hard voice by radio Geneva's views of Japan's difficult situation—that if Japan obeys the League and withdraws from China it loses Asiatic prestige; that if it disobeys and remains, the aroused Chinese, having learned that they can fight and being able to obtain arms supplies, will probably in the end defeat Japan.

SOVIET RUSSIA decides to publish the Workers' News, glorifying Communism, in English every other day—but the Russians don't read English.

THE IRISH FREE STATE sees Eamon de Valera elected President by a small parliamentary majority, installed in office, and liberate 20 leading political prisoners, who start agitation for an Irish republic.

THE UNITED STATES sees business feeling improve with $100,000,000 loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, sees the anti-hoarding campaign proceed, with $39,000,000 coming back into circulation in a week, sees a Treasury issue of $900,000,000 three times oversubscribed, sees the legislatures ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing the lame duck Congress, feels a fresh touch of romance as William A. Irvin, one-time railroad telegraph operator, becomes president of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

TURKEY'S new Minister of Agriculture adopts American methods and asks Washington to help him with everything from pedigreed seed to pedigreed pigs.

The Family of Nations has seen a week of trials and of triumphs. Nothing can offset the deep satisfaction growing out of the fact that the world, in the League's adoption of the Sino-Japanese resolution, has united in pacific resistance to force.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Harvard Opens New Physical Laboratories

Completion of construction work and the occupation of Harvard's new physical laboratories was announced at University Hall today. The significance of the new structure, say university officials, lies not merely in its building and equipment but rather in the grade of instruction, from the most elementary courses to the most advanced research, which has been made possible through the generosity of a number of alumni and the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Instead of just putting up another building, Harvard has united three, into a single large, modern unit, well equipped for practically all branches of the subject.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory, built in 1884 and the Cruft High Tension Electrical Laboratory, completed in 1914, are the two buildings which have been joined. In this location the physics department has been able to gain much through centralization of the machine shops and consolidation of the electrical installations in the older buildings.

In the basement of the new research laboratory has been installed the 100,000-volt storage battery, and by using the power rooms of the Jefferson and Cruft buildings for the installation of new generating apparatus, supplemental to extensive existing equipment, space was economized and at the same time all sources of mechanical disturbances were kept at a distance from the research quarters. Undergraduate instruction is to be carried on in Jefferson Laboratory.

POLICE IN PLEA SEEK WORD OF LINDBERGH BOY

Officials Promise Identity of Informants Will Not Be Made Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Anyone who knows anything regarding the whereabouts of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., may turn the information over to the police authorities of New Jersey in full confidence that their identity will not be made public, Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey state police, said in a statement last night.

The police have had no communication with the kidnapers of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby, who disappeared from his parents' home near Hopewell, N. J., on March 1, nor with any of their representatives, Col. Schwarzkopf said. He denied also that the police have issued any requests for help from members of the underworld.

A police circular promising to treat in absolute confidence any information, regardless of its source, concerning the whereabouts of the baby is to be printed in Washington and distributed throughout the United States, he said.

"In our earnest desire to accomplish the recovery of the baby, the police will welcome information of any kind leading to its return, regardless of the source," Colonel Schwarzkopf said. "The identity of all people disclosing information leading to the recovery of the baby, whether the information be valuable or not, will be treated with confidence.

"This will coincide with the descriptive circular now in the mail requesting information as to the whereabouts of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., and which is being distributed to all police departments in the United States. This confidence is guaranteed on this circular, and we will adhere strictly to it."

Meanwhile various activities were going on in other quarters in an effort to solve the problem of the baby's disappearance. A prisoner, whose name was not disclosed, was taken from the Tombs to Newark and Hopewell at about midnight last night, an Associated Press dispatch said. The prisoner, it added, had been associated with a gang which was hatching a kidnap plot against the Lindberghs last November.

Old Maine Pine At Oakland Looks Back 200 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Rising straight into the air for nearly 100 feet, apparently full of life and vigor, an ancient white pine is standing in the town of Oakland, one of the rapidly decreasing number of "mast pines" whence Maine received its nickname of "Pine Tree State."

Although the tree looks youthful, it is probably 200 years old at least, in the opinion of Mr. W. O. Frost of the Maine Forest Service. Mr. Frost said it is not unlikely that the tree may have pushed up through the ground in the same year that saw the birth of George Washington, and may be celebrating its 200th anniversary with that of the first President.

Mr. Frost bases his calculations on a cross-section of another giant white pine in his possession. This specimen is nearly three feet in diameter, he said, and he has traced the age of it back to approximately 1760. He estimates the diameter of the Oakland pine to be about 3½ feet, and hence its date of origin may well be 1732.

This tree owes its preservation in part to the fact that it is situated in the bottom of a small, deep valley the sides of which have protected it from the winds and other climatic hazards. It was necessary to take out a large amount of small growth to make it possible to photograph the tree in its entirety, Mr. Frost said.

Rises Nearly 100 Feet As Straight as Arrow

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

WHITE PINE IN MAINE

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Alumnæ Association, University of Maine: Annual dinner, Rudy Vallée, guest of honor; speaking and musical program; Hotel Victoria, 6:30.

Performance of "Masks and Mirrors," by Gallery Players, auspices Alumni Association of Fine Arts School, 6 Byron Street, 8:30, through Sunday.

Play, "The Mask and the Face," presented by Footlight Club, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Newton Dramatic Club: Presentation of three one-act plays, Newton Center Playground House, Newton Center, 8.

Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, until 10, through March 14.

Dance, Dancers Club, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8 to 12.

Theaters

Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Hedda Gabler," 8:15.
Copley—"Your Uncle Dudley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Roads to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, Revere City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 3:30.

Harvard University: Continuation of educational conferences, auspices Graduate School of Education, through March 18.

Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, through March 14.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Sloths, Armadillos and Anteaters," by Mr. W. Steven Thomas, naturalist and jungle explorer, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers' meeting, subject: "Appreciation of Natural Resources," in charge of Mr. George W. Lee and Prof. Alfred C. Lane, Barnum Museum, Tufts College, 4.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Contemporary Spanish Drama," in Drama League course, by Mr. Samuel W. Maxman, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Concert by Jubilee Singers, benefit Utica Normal and Industrial Institute of Utica, Mass., Repertory Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, 3:30.

Closing meeting, Salem Church Forum; address, "The Unknown Vermont," by Mrs. Flanders, Crombie Street Church, 7:45.

Ford Hall Forum: Weekly meeting, Dr. Abram Leon Sacher, speaker; musical program by Goldman String Quartet, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, address, "The New Generation of Russia," by Miss Jennie Lee, former Labor Member, House of Commons; organ recital; 10:30.

Old South Forum: Closing meeting, address, "Women in Politics," by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former vice-chairman, Democratic National Committee; concert by Myrtle Jordan Trio: Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

"Snow Train" trip to Canaan, N. H., leave North Station, 8:30.

Twilight musicale by Miss Elizabeth Morse, mezzo-soprano, and Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 5.

Girl Reserves: Annual Lenten service, musical program and pageant, Meditation Chapel, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Closing day, spring flower show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Harvard University: Lecture in German, "Faut Bilder and Inscenierungen," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4. Continuing meetings auspices Graduate School of Education, through March 18.

Pekinese Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Third in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

New England Women's Club: "Home Day," meeting, speaking program, auspices work committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

First of two lectures by Mrs. William D. Orcutt, "The Madonna in Art," benefit Free Hospital for Women, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

Brookline Women's Club: Presentation of illustrated lecture, "Dream Pictures of Unusual Europe," by Mr. Branson de Cou, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Boston City Federation: Meeting, Dr. William L. Stidger, speaker on "The Manchurian Menace to the World Peace," Boston University, auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 4:15.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, in Repertory Hall, a concert by the Jubilee Singers.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, March 13, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Elisabeth Morse, mezzo-soprano.

Monday evening, March 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Flora Collins, mezzo-soprano.

Wednesday evening, March 16, in Brown Hall, a concert by Harrison Keller, violinist, and Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by La Argentina.

Thursday evening, March 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert of chamber pieces by Yves Chardon, violoncellist, and ensemble.

Friday afternoon, March 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Friday evening, March 18, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Saturday morning, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a Young People's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 20, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, March 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 20, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston University Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, March 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert in honor of Prof. Ottakar Sevčik, Hugo Kortschak, conductor.

Friday afternoon, March 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese Paintings; Washingtoniana; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Browning exhibition; Treasure room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 10 Joy Street—Sixth annual exhibition.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Boston Artists.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and Sgraffito Prints by Eliot O'Hara and Sketches by Diego Rivera.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 24.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; possibly snow flurries in extreme west portion; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy, with probably snow flurries tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northwest winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	26	40	Montreal	12	20
Bismarck	0	16	Nantucket	30	44
Boston	27	45	New Orleans	40	44
Buffalo	22	26	New York	28	40
Calgary	8	22	Norfolk, Va.	36	44
Charleston	46	48	North Platte	-2	16
Chicago	12	28	Philadelphia	28	38
Cincinnati	22	34	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	-4	10	Pittsburgh	20	26
Eastport, Me.	18	30	Portland, Me.	26	42
Hatteras	42	44	Raleigh	36	48
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m. Mar.11)	68	76	St. Louis	22	30
Helena, Mont.	-8	6	St. Paul	2	18
Huron, S. D.	2	20	Salt Lake City	22	36
Jacksonville	46	52	San Francisco	56	70
Kansas City	14	26	Santa Fe, N.M.	14	30
Key West	74	74	Seattle	58	60
Los Angeles	54	68	Tampa	60	64
Memphis	26	34	Washington	26	36
Miami, Fla.	70	72	Wichita, Kan.	14	26
			Williston, N.D.	0	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 12. B—Maximum March 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:38 p. m., Sunday 2:51 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

FULLER BRUSH EARNINGS

HARTFORD, March 12—Fuller Brush Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $354,536 after depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with $368,631 in 1930.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahearn, baritone; violinist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Earl Burtnett's Orchestra from Los Angeles; Anson Weeks's Orchestra from San Francisco.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sammy Watkins's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
5:45 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Antihoarding campaign.
6:15 Semifinalists Paul Whiteman's Youth of America contest.
6:45 "Just Willie."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Happy Rose Orchestra.
10:15 Musical Comedy Moments.
10:30 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
10:45 Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror; String ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:45 The Rhapsodizers: orchestra.
6:00 Time: news; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:15 CBS, Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; Mendelssohn Club; Sylvan Levin, pianist; soloists.
10:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belascois Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 The Tonart Singers.
8:45 Time; news; weather.
9:00 Cornwell's Mayair Orchestra.
9:15 "Getting the News."
9:30 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
9:45 CBS, musical program.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; talk, Ogden L. Mills, "The New Tax Bill."
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Beau Brummel of Song."
5:45 Bergeron Duo; violin, vocal.
6:00 Studio program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Truman Carew's Entertainers."
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:30 Studio program.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 13

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
2:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Broadcast from Switzerland.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Broadcast from Berlin.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle; Lucrezia Bori, guest artist.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:15 NBC, Gordon String Quartet.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 George Washington Bicentennial.
10:30 Goldman Ensemble.
11:00 Trinity Church—Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving.
12:01 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Beatrice Herford, monologist; Mischa Levitski, pianist.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party, George Meader, guest artist.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
4:30 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo; tenor.
7:15 NBC, Story of Women's Names.
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama: music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Cactus Charlie."
11:30 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 William Stoess's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 "Bouquet of Memories," quartet.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 Ralph Nylund, tenor.
10:30 CBS, Community Center faculty recital.
11:00 Morning service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 Dedication of WICC's new studios.
3:15 Providence Symphony Orchestra of 80 musicians.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Harlequin Mandolin Ensemble.
5:15 Twilight Reveries.
5:30 "Dancesapators."
6:00 Song recital with Edward Jardon.
6:16 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "The Selberling Singers."
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennsoli Parade; orchestra; "The Kings Jesters"; soloists.
8:30 Songs of Israel.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Oreir's Orchestra.
10:30 Russian orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 CBS, Madison Singers; mixed quartet.
11:30 CBS, The Gauchos, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS, Land o' Make Believe, Children's Playlet.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service From Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 CBS, International broadcast, Geneva; Frederic William Wile.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
3:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor.
5:00 Eddie Welsh's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Columbia concerts program.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Saxophonist and pianist.
8:45 "Jack, Ted and Bud."
9:00 CBS, String Quartet; John Percival, baritone.
9:30 Organ; readings.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety Show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 CBS, International Revue.
10:45 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson; pianist; concert orchestra.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, The Revolving Stage.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—Interview, Lilyan Tashman; orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artist Recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

SCENES IN TRAVEL COURSES TO BE SHOWN

Illustrations of outstanding examples of villas, chateaus, manors, interiors and gardens will be seen at the school studios of the Boston School of Interior Decoration and Architectural Design next Friday at 3 p. m.

Prof. Carol Fulkerson, leader of the interior decoration travel courses at the school, will lecture on "Interior Decoration Travel Study" and the illustrations will picture scenes to be visited by the travel course groups to sail from New York June 17 and 24.

APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORS IS CALLED COSTLY

Beck Says Sparsley Populated States Are Getting Huge Subsidies

Sections of the country with representation in the United States Senate out of proportion to their population must moderate their demands on the Treasury to insure the solidarity of the Union, Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania told members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at their annual dinner in the Copley-Plaza last night.

The compromise of 1787 gave equal representation to all states in the Senate, a condition that has enabled groups of sparsely populated states to extract huge subsidies from the Federal Government, while contributing but a fraction to its revenue, he said. The burden of supplying the subsidies falls on Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and other thickly populated states, he asserted.

Illustrating how the Senate setup makes possible raids on the Treasury in favor of sections, he pointed out that 16 states have 32 senators, though they have not together the population of Pennsylvania. This arrangement accounts, in his estimation, for the fact that Idaho in 1930 paid $868,000 to the Government, and drew out $1,315,000, while New York drew out less than 1 per cent of what it paid.

Consequently, with this unequal political power in the Senate, the small states, through appropriations mostly for farm relief, flood relief and to numerous bureaus that have no justification in the Constitution, have been largely instrumental in raising federal expenditures from less than $1,000,000,000 to approximately $4,000,000,000, he said.

The people have submitted to these raids on the Treasury by sections because most of the revenue since the passage of the Sixteenth Amendment has been supplied through the income tax, a tax borne by but 400,000 people, he said. Mr. Beck sees in the proposed tax bill soon to go to the Senate hope that appropriation abuses will be mitigated.

"The heaviest tax bill ever imposed in peace times may make the people tax conscious," in his opinion. When millions of persons are supplying the revenue instead of thousands, the people may demand a more representative use of appropriations, he believes.

When this bill reaches the Senate, that chamber will in all likelihood strike out the sales tax provision, in favor of extended taxation of the rich. The result will be that the very rich will escape by means of tax-exempt securities and the intolerable burden will fall on those with moderate incomes to be found mostly in the more thickly populated states. Then if these states do not act, they will deserve the results, for they will have demonstrated their inability to govern themselves, he concluded.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Sarah Mourer, Denver, Colo.
Jeanne R. Keeler, Wilton, Conn.
Janet S. Warren, Shreveport, Penna.
Thomas H. Burchard, Brookline, Mass.
S. D. Frieswyk, Whitinsville, Mass.
Florence Baker, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret M. Fales, Philadelphia, Penna.
B. E. Myers, Washington, D. C.
George F. Brady, Detroit, Mich.
Robert D. Davidson, Toledo, Ohio.
F. B. Foster, Harwichport, Mass.
Warren Downs, Bloomington, Ill.
Li Ching Hu, China.
Raymond S. Denton, Elizabeth City, N. C.
J. Ward Ryan, Wellesley, Mass.
William Mills 3d, Middletown, N. Y.
Edwin H. Norman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Russell McKenney, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. H. Webster, Montreal, Can.
Miss Julia Schiember, Essex, Conn.
Mrs. Ella M. Morehead, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. R. Harrison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Barrett Welch, Taunton, Mass.
William J. Welch, Taunton, Mass.

Anti-HoardingPlan For Public Schools

Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, is lending his support to the campaign for loosening up hoarded money through a plan which he is recommending before members of local school departments.

"I am wholly convinced," says Dr. Smith, "that it is the proper thing to ask the schools, within their own scope, to deal in this subject so fundamental to the restriction of prosperity to this country, and I think we ought to do all that we can in a practical way."

Plans for the Massachusetts division have been attentively made to present school courses, and reaching the subject of anti-hoarding indirectly through correlation rather than pointedly. The plan as now outlined is to promote among the children the ability to think, speak, and write about intelligent ways of saving and spending money; the best ways to keep it safe and useful, and the ill effect of hoarding.

AMERICAN COTTON FORWARDINGS

NEW YORK, March 12—Forwardings to mills of world of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 307,000 bales this week, compared with 210,000 in the same week last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 8,975,000 bales, compared with 7,246,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

6%
CERTIFICATES
Safety guaranteed by First Mortgages on Birmingham improved property. Write for folders.
Birmingham Building AND LOAN Inc.
2028 First Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

You Will Enjoy Shopping in our
Silk Department
Conveniently Located on Our First Floor
The LOUIS SAKS Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For Skillful Radio Service
Call
Kenmore 2551
A. W. MAYER CO.
147 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Good Clothes
for Men, Women and Children
BLACH'S
Birmingham

Michelsen's
Tree-Ripened Grapefruit
Oranges and Tangerines from Florida
Jellies—Marmalades—

DRYS ORGANIZE FOR MILITANCY IN CONVENTIONS

Both Parties to Be Urged to Name Defenders of 18th Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12—The full force of the organized dry movement in the United States will be thrown into the coming presidential campaign along a program now being drawn up here by the executive committee of the National Board of Strategy, representing 33 dry organizations.

The executive committee is the "cabinet," or steering committee, of prohibition's board of strategy, which in turn is composed of 50 dry leaders representing every major temperance unit in the country. The chairman of the executive committee is Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, representing the World League Against Alcoholism.

The dry organizations were declared by Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the committee, to be planning an aggressive campaign up to and through the national conventions in June. The dry efforts will be carried throughout the entire presidential campaign, Dr. Dinwiddie said, and efforts on a national scale will be directed toward rallying the organized drys of the nation behind dry planks and dry candidates.

Following an all day meeting here which lasted until late yesterday evening, Dr. Dinwiddie said that the dry program was not yet ready for publication, but that a definite outline would be forthcoming shortly.

"The situation today," Dr. Dinwiddie declared, "shows an improvement for the temperance forces compared to that in 1928, and in spite of the continual hammering by the wet spokesmen the morale of the dry forces is high and they are prepared to go forward in a militant movement."

Among these present in the concluding sessions, besides Dr. Cherrington and Dr. Dinwiddie, were Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas and former Senator Robert L. Owen from Oklahoma. Others included Mr. Grant M. Hudson, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Col. P. H. Callahan, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-chairmen; Miss Izora Scott, recording secretary; Mr. Renwick H. Martin, treasurer; Dr. F. Scott McBride, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, Dr. Arthur J. Barton, Bishop James Cannon Jr., Dr. A. C. Millar, and Mr. George H. Wilson.

A brief formal announcement issued yesterday said the group unanimously agreed to urge both political parties to take the same stand in 1932 that they did in 1928 regarding dry planks and to nominate dry candidates for President and Vice-President.

"The Board of Strategy, backed by the united prohibition constituencies, will vigorously oppose any and every effort to repeal or weaken the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

"Reports reaching the committee from various sections of the country indicate that decided and rapid progress is being made toward these ends."

The Board of Strategy is composed of 33 dry organizations joined together to unify their campaign in the national elections.

GARDNER MUSEUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The regular Sunday afternoon musical will be given in the Tapestry Room of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, tomorrow at 2 o'clock. The performing artists at this time will be Mr. Herman H. Goldstein, violinist, and Mr. Carl Lamson, pianist.

In the opening group, Mr. Goldstein will play Corelli's "La Folia," arranged by Léonard. His second group includes an Andante from a Mendelssohn Concerto, an old English Humoresque by Pierre-d'Or and the latter's arrangement of Paganini's "Caprice in B flat." Mr. Lamson's two groups include the works of Mendelssohn, MacDowell and Chopin and in the violin numbers, he accompanies Mr. Goldstein.

More Individual Effort on Part Of Teachers Is Urged

Need for more individual effort on the part of teachers to induce love and courage in the daily work of students as well as more personal attention to their needs and desires, was the keynote of speakers yesterday afternoon as the Harvard Teachers' Association, in conjunction with the Graduate School of Education, opened its annual conference in Agassiz House, Radcliffe.

Providing additional contacts between teachers in service and members of the faculty and promoting the interchange of thought, the opening session was addressed by 16 teachers and administrators of English from various New England institutions.

"In training the new teacher," said Miss Hortense L. Harris of the Gloucester high school, "one of the fundamental lessons is that of learning to inculcate a professional atmosphere based on knowledge."

Mr. Frank W. Cushwa, Phillips Exeter Academy, spoke of the reorganization of the English curriculum there under the Harkness Foundation, in which the school has incorporated the idea of conferences around a table, rather than mere recitation of prepared work in a classroom.

Other innovations are to be found in the added facilities provided by contacts between students and active modern writers and lecturers from abroad. The foundation provides grants for summer study for the teachers, and the conference method enables the division of classes into groups of boys with similar abilities and ambitions.

Mr. Hubert V. Coryell, Browne and Nichols School, talking on "The Correction of Reading Tastes and Habits," said the most important object is to cultivate the reading habit, even if the books read were not of high literary standing. "If we try to force an appreciation of literature as has formerly been done, the result will be a hatred for books," he said. "By giving the high school students the opportunity to read what they want to read, and forming the habit first, I find the appreciation of good literature comes later."

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Phillips Andover Academy, finds that there is a tendency toward too much standardization in the teaching of English in America. "We need to bring out more freedom of expression in English composition work, with a consequent expression of individuality," he argued.

JUGGLING 'GAS' TAX REVENUE ALLEGED

Automobile owners will shoulder the burden of a $3,000,000 tax increase in Massachusetts according to Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and President of the Automobile Owners' Association. In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Goodwin charged the State administration with "juggling" the gasoline tax revenues and increasing the burden of taxation despite drastic cuts in certain expenditures.

Aside from the curtailment of expenditures, the one way to ease the tax burden on the people is to raise revenue "from the untaxed millions of wealth now evading taxation," Mr. Goodwin said. So vast are these untaxed properties that the revenue required to offset reductions made in real estate and income taxes could be easily obtained by only a slight imposition of taxes on the present exempted properties, he added.

BEER STORES LOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Government lost nearly $20,000 in the operation of a number of its beer stores in the southern part of the province during the 10 months ending Jan. 31, of this year. Information given to the legislature was to the effect that 77 of the stores incurred deficits during this period, totaling $18,316.

A Quiet Retreat Among the Flowers

Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

ONE OF THE SETS AT THE FLOWER SHOW IN HORTICULTURAL HALL, BOSTON

WILBUR DENIES INDIAN BUREAU HALTS REFORMS

Secretary of the Interior Says Misrepresentations Approach Blackmail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur today vigorously answered charges of mismanagement made against the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on the floor of the Senate, this week, in a statement presented by Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah.

The Secretary of the Interior replied that the Indians are under the plenary power of Congress, and are "caught in a mesh of legislation, so that reasonable administration is hampered at every turn."

He said that the bureau welcomes constructive criticism, but that "vague and unsupported accusations made by persons without any responsibility for the spending of other people's money or without a proper sense of the true social welfare of the Indians retards the development of the Indian race."

The statement presented by Senator King, Dr. Wilbur characterized as "a series of distorted misrepresentations almost approaching blackmail." Facts, he said, show an entirely different state of affairs than were indicated by the statement to the Senate.

Signed by a group of Indians, the statement accused the Indian bureau of a long series of broken promises, of diverting tribal moneys to bureau salaries, of strengthening the Indian boarding school systems, of failure to give proper relief this winter and a long list of other malfeasances. It was charged that the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs have failed to reorganize the Indian bureau and to obtain the passage of legislation which they sponsored.

Dr. Wilbur replied that the statement fails to recognize the fact that the service has been thoroughly overhauled and that the fate of legislation recommended by the Department is not its responsibility.

The Secretary further denied that the Indian office is breaking any "specific pledge to work for legislation giving to Indian tribes the largest possible voice under new statutes in the management of their tribal business." While the tribal council cannot suddenly be vitalized by any general law, the present Administration, he declared, has tried to emphasize the importance of consulting Indians in handling their affairs. "The major obstacle," he added, "has been the interference with tribal affairs by self-appointed groups making a profession of exploiting Indian grievances."

The Indian office, Dr. Wilbur maintained, has always opposed the use of tribal funds for expenditures not directly benefiting the Indians. The charge that the boarding school system is being strengthened "deliberately ignores the facts," according to Dr. Wilbur. In the last year alone, he pointed out, 341 local school districts were added to the list of those in which the Indian children attend public white schools and additional facilities were made available for 10,055 more Indian children in white schools.

Other changes denied by Dr. Wilbur included violation of Indian rights in the Flathead power project, the "dominating influence" of Mr. Louis C. Cramton in the service, and disregard of distress among Indians this winter.

Apples Take to 'Rouging' Cheeks, But Good Old-Time Greening Balks

A "rouge" for apples has been discovered that "makes up" the rosy cheek of a McIntosh Red or a luscious August Astrakhan almost while you wait.

According to Arthur D. Little, Inc., widely known industrial chemists of Cambridge, proof that the coloring action of the sun on apples can now be duplicated by artificial ultraviolet light is established through experiments conducted by Dr. J. C. Arthur of the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research.

This was confirmed by exposing uncolored ripe apples to light and heat of various frequencies, which showed that artificial ultraviolet light of the right frequency could duplicate the coloring by the sun in every detail. With the light sources available, Dr. Arthur was able to color an apple completely in 48 hours of exposure.

Effective though Dr. Arthur's discovery proved to be, the ultraviolet system of coloring apples failed to fool the good old Greening. That and other apples which do not color in sunshine will not "turn coat" in the rays of ultraviolet light.

So far as could be determined by tasting, the reports indicate that the chemical action of the mechanical coloring produced apples whose beauty was more than skin deep. At least, the normal flavor and substance which makes most ripe apples delectable to the core was not affected noticeably by Dr. Arthur's artificial treatments.

In case it should prove economically feasible to color apples by artificial sunshine, the Cambridge chemists point out, the ethical, in fact, legal problem of whether the practice is proper and fair to the consumer has yet to be solved.

Nature's process of coloring may turn an unhearing ear to the demands of speed-it-up methods of production, but the picturesqueness of the landscape profits by the slow and "old-fashioned" ways of ripening apples in wayside orchards. Shielding leaves present a reliable protection to the torrid summer rays which would otherwise undertake what housewives provide on winter supper tables—baked apples.

To be sure, the weight of the fruit and the gradually sifting leaves expose the growing apples more and more to the full intensity of the mild autumn sun—and it might be added to the longing gaze and admiration of the passer-by—but an autumn sun is what does the apple to a turn, which no artificial means of coloring thus far have done any better.

THRONGS CROWD HALL TO VIEW FLOWER SHOW

State Horticultural Society Opens Its Annual Exhibit

The peaceful and heartening subject of spring and tropical flowers engaged the attention of thousands of people today, who poured in a slow-moving but continuous line through Horticultural Hall, in Boston, to see the annual spring flower exhibits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

With the doors open at 10 a. m. not a quarter of an hour elapsed before a queue extended along Massachusetts Avenue and around the corner into the side street, made up of people who shuffled slowly ahead waiting their turn to buy tickets and pass through the exhibition rooms.

The orchid classes, in the upper hall, held each visitor a long time. The Burrage tropical garden with its rushing waterfall and its thousands of rare blooms commanded careful study. The smaller but equally choice exhibits of Mr. Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mr. Butterworth of Framingham, Mr. Jere Downs of Winchester, and the Hunnewell Estate, led people's thoughts to the increasing knowledge that orchids are not a flower impossible of home culture.

Many of the dealers are advertising potted cattleya plants which will bloom without too finical attention in the sun rooms of private homes, and it was evident that among the visitors were many who were considering whether they would adventure a little aside from the conventional begonias and cyclamen and tulips and valley lilies to these strange but fascinating flowers.

The beautiful tulip garden entered by the Breck Nurseries had the advantage all day of a massed attention. This, as well as many other exhibits, proved the extent to which people from all over the State look to this show of the society for instruction and suggestion, and exhibitors in general have made efforts to be on hand to answer questions.

Carnations are the select cut flower on view today and magnificent showings of all varieties and shades, including many innovations and new, often yet unnamed varieties, were massed on the landing between the upper and lower exhibition halls.

Mrs. William Kinsman of the Newburyport Garden Club received first prize for the most attractive hanging basket. Second prize went to Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, and honorable mention was awarded the baskets by Mrs. John C. Taylor, Mrs. William B. Rogers and Mrs. Lombard Williams, all of the Noanett Garden Club.

The judges were Miss Margery Richardson, Mrs. Gordon Allen and Guy H. Lee, all of Boston.

The exhibition continues this evening, through 10 o'clock, Sunday afternoon and evening, and Monday from morning until 10 p. m.

Hoover Advises Quick Action on Loan Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

munity to bring back hoarded money and restore confidence.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

"The campaign of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization under the chairmanship of Col. Frank Knox has now been extended by the organization of 2395 communities.

"Additional communities are being organized each day under the leadership of eminent men and women The press of the country has patrictically contributed literally millions of dollars in advertising and reading space, materially aiding the effort

"The campaign has already produced positive and useful results, as reflected in the increase of currency returned to circulation, the increase of bank deposits and the purchase of government certificates from money which has hitherto been in hoarding.

"In fact, hoarded money is being returned to circulation in all sections of the country. Our people are realizing the moral responsibility involved and the patriotic service which they may render. The whole effort is definitely contributing to the dissipation of fear and apprehension and to the restoration of confidence.

"The campaign is only beginning. I hope that the committees already set up will continue until the last dollar that has been hoarded in their respective communities is returned to work and that Colonel Knox and his organization will be supported by the extension of their work into every community not organized at present where hoarding has taken place.

"Their work has just one final objective—that is, the restoration of employment and aid to agriculture."

BREWSTER TO BE CANDIDATE

BANGOR, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, last night announced he would seek the party nomination for United States Representative from the Third Maine District in the June primary election.

Hooked Rug and Patchwork Quilt Neck and Neck With Bridge Table

Fancy Work Forging Ahead in Chicago as Madam 1932 Turns to Needle and Hook and Displays Her Talent in Designs at Down-Town Stores

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12 — "Fancy work" departments in large downtown stores here report boom business again as Madam 1932 passes up the bridge table in favor of the needle and hook. Her current hobby, it appears, is making old-fashioned hooked rugs, afghans, patchwork quilts, and even samplers.

Fifty hooked rug frames set up in one store give the place the appearance of a small factory. But the women who sit at them are not "hands." Some are smartly dressed and wear jewels, others appear to be homey little grandmothers, a few are doubtless brides. Each is working on her own hooked rug, bringing out in the soft sheeny wool luxuriant roses, lush pansies and other flower patterns such as her great-grandmother might have made. The women like to bring their work to the store because they are given instruction by experts there and because they enjoy one another's company.

And why all this enthusiasm for an old handcraft? An effect of the George Washington bicentennial? Apparently not, for the hobby has grown gradually in popularity for several years.

"I guess women have just gone back to work again," said one clerk. "They seem to have got tired of playing bridge and having nothing to show for it. So they've taken to making things for their homes."

In one such department a well-dressed woman was busy at work on a larger rug for her daughter's house. "Honestly, you'd think we were working for the store," she said, a twinkle in her eyes, as she looked up from her task. "We hurry to get down to our places in the morning as if we had to punch a clock. I had to decline an invitation to luncheon today and I haven't been to a bridge party since I started this in January."

The antique craft of patchwork quilt-making is very much back, too. Several clerks spoke of a "quilt craze." No sewing-machine stitching, either, just plain, patient hand running, and plenty of it. But one laborsaving feature has been introduced. A woman can now buy a complete quilting outfit, consisting of background material and all the patches stamped ready for cutting and appliquéing.

The quilt patterns are the good old-fashioned ones, however, "rising sun," "grandmother's fan," "the friendship ring," "log cabin," and other old-timers. Clerks in these departments emphatically deny that the modern woman hasn't patience for hand work. She has plenty, they say, but she wants to put her time on something that will really add to the artistic appearance of her home. She will no longer spend hours embroidering gaudy red roses or mottoes on sofa pillows. She will probably appliqué a "Scottie" dog instead. "Scotties," by the way, are quite at home in the fancy department. One modern application of hooked rug technique is seen in a Scottie dog made by this process, sewed together and wired so that he appears in the round, looking realistic enough to bark an invitation to be taken home.

HOWARD TO SPEAK ON DRY ENFORCEMENT

The National United Committee for Law Enforcement announces three addresses by its chairman, Mr. Clinton N. Howard, in the vicinity of Boston tomorrow. These addresses are a part of a number of prohibition enforcement meetings being held under the auspices of the committee.

Mr. Howard will speak in Newtonville Methodist Episcopal Church at 11 a. m. tomorrow and at the Community Forum, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, East Dedham, at 4 p. m. At 7:30 in the evening, he will address a union church service at First Baptist Church, Roslindale, on "The Rock of the American Republic."

THREE RESIGN POSTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 12—Dr. H. M. Mosdell, who resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Health last week, resigned from the Government yesterday. Mr. P. Fudge, representing Hermitage, and Mr. John Parsons, representing Harbor Grace, also resigned.

Dissatisfaction with budget proposals which include reduction in veterans' pensions is believed to have started what may prove a slide.

ANTICIPATE NOTE MATURITY

NEW YORK, March 12—On March 14, two weeks in advance of maturity date, Cities Service Company will pay $3,125,000 notes due March 28. These are the last notes of a series totaling $16,000,000 issued in part payment for certain properties acquired for Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company during 1930.

Time to Fill Your Bin with Quality Coal
CITY FUEL CO.
89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Liberty 2115

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured
Fur garments made to order
175 Tremont Street, Boston

The NEW ROYAL PORTABLE
TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES
STANDARD AND PORTABLE
RENTALS—REPAIRS
TERMS IF DESIRED
Arcade Typewriter
CORPORATION
Established 1901
80 Boylston St., Little Building, Boston
Tel. HANcock 3121

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont St. LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

IF YOU ARE NOT SLIM
Our Third Birthday Party
You May Deduct
15%
from the price tag of our
New Spring Coats
Dresses Knitted Suits
Lane's
26 West St., Boston Lib. 5118

Miss Cook's Shop
is doing
Permanent Waving
with No Discomfort
La Gerardine training for the hair to encourage natural curl.
Finger Waving
Facials and Manicuring

Lura B. Cook
55 TEMPLE PL., BOSTON
Lib. 9668

Jays Boston Temple Place Elevn

Don't Spend Less But Buy Better
Spend your dollars, limited or not, on better clothes and evoke the admiration that is woman's birthright. Restrain yourself, if need be, on the quantities which you assemble, but invest the equivalent in lovelier things.
How many compliments have you had lately? Are you greeted with animation or merely acceptance? Your clothes make a lot of difference
Jays are singularly adept in the choice of beautiful apparel. The selections now available will create a sti. even among the most reticent.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
STORAGE
Continuous Watchmen's Service
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Member Massachusetts Warehousemen's Ass'n
HUNTINGTON AVENUE at FORSYTH STREET
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
Phone Ken. 9050 or Com. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

Resolve
To Live Where You Are Assured of the Utmost Comfort and Convenience
The Myles Standish
30 Bay State Rd., Boston
Offers
SUITES OF ONE TO FIVE ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Every Hotel Service if Desired
Excellent Dining Room
Ten Minutes from Downtown
LOW RATES
Northbrae Management
COM. 4500

Spring Coats and Suits
Radlo
484 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.
New models, new materials, new shades in styles for matron and miss.
Evening Gowns, daytime Dresses, Coats, Wraps and Sportswear.

Walk-Over
Spring's Gone
BLUE—Y
and with this blue bevy you should choose to wear Walk-Over Shoes in that blended deep blue.
"Evon"
$9

Also in Black or Brown
Walk-Over Shops
A H Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

IF YOU ARE STOUT
New! Print Crepes Dresses
$2.98

A value sensation . . . 15 lovely styles . . . sizes 38 to 60
SPECIAL VALUES IN UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled
Capitol 8840—8841—8842
MacDonnell's
86 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

HIGhlands 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street, BOSTON

. . . You'll appreciate the quaint Colonial Charm of
CANDLEWICK SPREADS
as presented at Whitney's
Hand Tufted Colonial Candlewick Spreads here are distinctively different, for every one of the designs in our large assortment is shown exclusively by us in Boston.
Whether you prefer colored or white candlewicking, or both, — intricate or simple designs . . . single or double bed sizes . . . Whitney's is the place to visit. Notice particularly our heavy hand-knotted fringes, of which we are very proud.
$3.50 to $25

T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY
TEMPLE PLACE and WEST STREET
BOSTON

SUPPORT FOUND FOR WORLD PLAN TO HELP SILVER

Need Seen to Raise Buying Power of Mexico, China and India

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Powerful support for an international monetary conference to bolster the waning prestige of silver as a medium of exchange has come to light as the result of a week of investigation into the silver slump just concluded by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

A summary of the testimony received by the committee during the past week indicates the almost unanimuos support of merchants, bankers, economists and politicians in favor of some agreement which will restore to silver, and to the great silver standard nations, their purchasing power in the markets of the world.

Although not placing the entire blame for recent trade recession on the declining value of silver, nevertheless the majority of witnesses insisted it has been one of the significant contributing factors which originally made possible, and subsequently accentuated, the economic recession under which the world is groaning today.

As a corollary they held that united action on the part of the major trading nations to restore silver's value would be of inestimable value in stimulating a resumption of trade by restoring to China, India, Mexico and other silver nations their latent purchasing power.

Testimony appeared to indicate, however, that as yet the movement lacks cohesion, and is the opinion of scattered individuals rather than of any organized and official group.

The committee will recess for a week, after which the hearings will be resumed with heads of large international business concerns expected to appear. According to Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, these will include a prominent official of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. At the last hearing of the week yesterday, Mr. K. C. Li of New York, president of the Wassung Trading Company, and Mr. S. R. Bomanji of Bombay, vice-president of the India Chamber of Commerce, both registered their approval of an international conference.

Hitler Appeal Noted In Conditions Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

tively small class, almost as removed from the mass of Germans, in their ideas, as were the westernizing oligarchies in Russia.

The parliamentary system depends on a general readiness on the part of the participants to observe certain rules of the game, and it presupposes a common basis of discussion, if not a common goal. None of those factors are present in postwar Germany. On the contrary, there is a widespread feeling that Germany has been victimized, that the régime and the Weimar Constitution were especially framed for the special benefit of the Social Democratic Party which, in 1918, was prepared to pay the price in making Germany the "footstool" of the allied powers.

Today, with the financial bases of their existence crashing about their ears, for a second time—all haunted by the memory of the inflation period—is it a wonder that an increasing number of Germans are disposed to burn their boats and make the plunge into the future in the wake of Hitler and his promise of "the third Empire"?

The future state existing in the imagination of Herr Adolph Hitler and his followers will issue its own bonds, on which either a very small rate or no interest at all will be paid. It will subsist on its own currency system and financial machinery, leaving Germany's private and commercial indebtedness abroad to be gradually liquidated. Herr Hitler has expressly signified his readiness to pay commercial debts. Only political payments are to be stopped. A deliberate policy aiming at "economic autarchy" is to be pursued—by a process of drastically cutting down imports and expansion of the home market.

At present one-fourth of the capital functioning in the German economic system is of foreign origin, and Germany shares to the extent of one-eighth in the world market, so that its withdrawal from the world trading system would undoubtedly bring serious hardship in its train. But, as members of the Hitler party say when one ventures objections: "The traditional world monetary system has as good as broken down, trans-national trade is everywhere being paralyzed. We only propose to carry out as a policy of deliberate intent such measures of state capitalism as are being forced on all the countries one after another by present international political circumstances."

Needs Strong Executive

A state, to exert power over a nation's economic life in this way, must of course have a very strong executive. The central political assembly conceived by the Hitlerites will no doubt stand in relation to the executive much as Signor Benito Mussolini's Chamber does to the Fascist Grand Council. In the federal states there is not even to be a shadow-parliament, the notion is to have professional and guild chambers whose tasks will be simply to translate into practical measures the ordinances issued by the Reich.

Everywhere the order of the day will be an unquestioning obedience to authority such as is demanded by Herr Hitler of every member of the party. And, strangely enough, after all they have been through these last few years, the majority of Germans—in political matters at least, and every activity is, to them, political nowadays—only ask to obey, to be led and guided by a strong hand. You ask a member of the National Socialist Party how he can reconcile this and that tenet of the party program and you get the reply: "That is not my business. The party experts will explain. All I have to do is to follow my leader."

The weapons of reason are powerless against this kind of irrational urge.

The strength of the movement is not in its program but in its criticism of present conditions. Germany is represented as an overindustrialized nation caught in the web of international finance, having to choose between "coöperation" with the West which means submitting to the dictates of French policy, or an alliance with Soviet Russia involving the danger of political, economic and cultural Bolshevism. To these two alternatives Hitlerism opposes a third, the mobilization of the national consciousness not as it claims, for the purpose of any aggressive imperialism, but as representing the one solid bulwark in a shifting and drifting world.

The chief impression I carry away from Germany is of the far-reaching importance of this national rebellion against a remorseless fate. Things will not work out as simply as some of the Nazi enthusiasts would have one believe. But that Germany is to be the scene of changes almost as significant for the world as post war Russia I am firmly convinced.

That is why it is of the utmost importance for the outside world to get behind the Hitler Party, to the movement which it mirrors. The whole world seems to be entering a phase when "politics"—which is the child of men's feelings and national passions—is going to overshadow "economics." Germany is the microcosm of this "new world."

Many Join Ranks Of Allied Drys At Charlotte, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—After having enrolled hundreds of Charlotteans as Allied Citizens, pledged to carry forward a vigorous program in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Allied Campaigners closed a two-day prohibition drive here recently with a mass meeting, at which Dr. Nathaniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, spoke.

Hundreds heard Dr. Poling, who also is president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and chairman for the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

"What a man believes and a nation hopes makes all the difference between defeat and destiny," asserted Dr. Poling. "Faith is both negative and positive. To believe in particular principles and institutions we must disbelieve with as much intensity in their enemies and opposites. We believe in the United States of America. We believe in the Eighteenth Amendment because we believe in America and that the highest conservation is the conservation of human life.

"We do not believe that all of God's children are on our side. We recognize the fact that there are honest and patriotic citizens who are opposed to our position. We shall try to lift our campaign above personalities. In the advocacy of our cause we shall seek to advance good will."

Virginians Defeat Women's Work Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Following the presentation of claims from manufacturers that passage of the Montague-Hillard eight-hour law for women in industry would seriously handicap, if not destroy, the industries of the State, and that the women do not want the law, the Senate Committee on General Laws killed the measure by a vote of 9 to 1. Senator Major Hillard of Portsmouth, copatron of the bill, was the only committeeman to cast an affirmative vote.

At present the law forbids women in industry to work more than 10 hours a day, and there is no weekly limit, making 70 hours a possibility, where the Sunday law is not enforced. The bill just killed provided an 8-hour day for a 6-day week, a 9½-hour day for a 5-day week, and a 9-hour day for a 5½-day week.

Representatives of various Virginia industries told the committee that passage of the proposed bill would not only cripple industry, but would throw employees out of work, instead of providing more employment, as proponents claimed. A number of manufacturers pointed out that some, if not all, of their women employees are on piece work and that to curtail their working time would mean curtailment of their wages. They said these employees do not want their hours reduced.

COAL MINERS TO STUDY MINES' ABILITY TO PAY

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Union coal miners of Illinois, who are demanding an increase in pay, have been asked by the operators to determine for themselves whether such a step would be economically wise.

As a wage conference between two sides was adjourned yesterday until Tuesday, the operators presented the miners' committee with an 18-page pamphlet entitled, "An Appeal to Reason." The new contract is necessary because the old one expires March 31 and the miners are asking that the minimum daily pay be raised from $5.95 to $7. They also want a six-hour day and a five-day week.

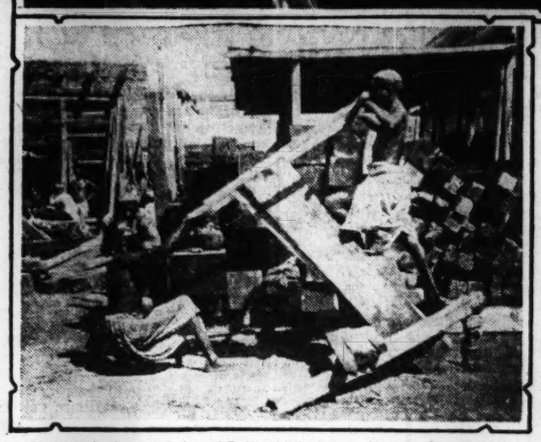
PANAMA CANAL TOLLS LOWEST SINCE 1923

BALBOA, Canal Zone, March 12 (By U. P.)—Panama Canal traffic for February, 1932, fell to a new low since February, 1923. Last month 358 vessels passed through the canal, paying $1,647,797.06 in tolls, an average of 12.34 daily transits, paying an average of $58,820.59 daily. In February, 1923, a total of 326 ships made the transit, paying $1,423,954.21 in tolls.

Comparative figures for the first eight months of the last three fiscal years follow:

	Transits	Total Tolls	Daily Av	Daily Trans Avg Tolls
1931-32	3080	$14,901,181.12	12.63	$58,301.58
1931-30	3809	16,921,812.31	15.67	69,637.09
1930-29	4234	18,320,331.52	17.38	75,391.90

In India—Land of Modern and Primitive Labor



Photographs by permission of Indian High Commissioner to The Christian Science Monitor

WORKERS SKILLED ALIKE ON MACHINE OR BY HAND

Upper—Wood Sawyers in Lucknow. Forests Are State Property in India and Government Officials Market the Timber. Lower—Sawing Planks by Older Methods.

India's Rise to Industrial Rank Wins Seat on Board at Geneva

Rapid Gain Shown in Number of Factories and Workers—Restrictions Placed on Child Labor —Plantations Employ 1,000,000

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN INDIA—Labor
Last of Six Articles

By SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY

Former Governor of Imperial Bank of India; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labor, 1929-30; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1920; Employers' Delegate at International Labor Conferences, Washington, 1919, Geneva, 1924.

So considerable has been the development of industry in India and so wide a field is covered by its labor legislation that India has been adjudged one of the eight countries of chief industrial importance and as such has received a seat on the governing body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

Since this was done, in 1922, there has been a further large expansion of industry. The latest figures show that in 1930 there were 8148 factories in the country employing some 1,528,000 workers. In 1922, the corresponding figures were 5144 and 1,361,000, while in 1892 official records show only 656 factories and 317,000 industrial workers.

One welcome feature of the most recent statistics is the reduction in the number of children employed in the industrial undertakings of British India. Of the 317,000 workers in 1892, 19,000 were children. By 1922, the figure had risen to 68,000. By 1930 it had fallen to 38,000, in spite of a 12 per cent increase in the total number of factory operatives. The proportion of women on the other hand remains about the same at one woman to five men. Some 255,000 women are now listed as employed in factories.

Restrictions in Mining

About 60 per cent of the children are employed in cotton and jute factories where there is now a tendency to dispense with child labor entirely. There are also restrictions on employment in mines. No child under 13 may be employed and regulations are in force, under which women will be entirely excluded from all underground workings within the next seven years.

Meantime weekly hours are limited by statute to 60 above ground and 54 below ground. Of 270,000 workers engaged in mining operations in British India in 1929, 117,000 worked underground, 80 per cent raising coal.

There are more than 800,000 railway employees in India and about 100,000 Indian seamen sailing overseas or engaged in inland steam navigation, besides dock laborers and other transport workers including many tramway and motorbus men.

Many Work on Plantations

More than 1,000,000 workers are employed on plantations in India. Although few of these are strictly classifiable as factory operatives, they have to some extent been brought under regulations prescribed for the industrial worker.

Men, women and children find ready employment on plantations and families are recruited from distant provinces, especially for Assam where inducements are offered to immigrants to become permanent settlers. Formerly recruiting was carried on under the system of indenture but today the law provides for voluntary recruitment, usually by means of foremen or other employees, who persuade their friends at home to accompany them to the plantations.

The worker himself generally has no written agreement and there is no law by which he can be criminally punished for breach of contract. The present arrangement however is not regarded as satisfactory and further amendments are under consideration as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labor which toured India in 1929 and 1930.

Compensation Act Amended

A Workmen's Compensation Act has been in force since 1924. Twice amended, it now covers about 4,000,000 workers and its scope is likely to be widened before long. Since 1926 a Trades Union Act has conferred privileges on members of registered trade unions and the Trades Disputes Act of 1929 provides for courts of inquiry or boards of conciliation in cases of industrial disputes. Neither of these acts has been long enough in operation to justify definite opinions as to their suitability to meet existing conditions.

In many industrial centers and on many plantations much has been done to make industrial life attractive. Housing, water supplies, sanitation and other amenities are provided by employers to an extent that calls for remark, if not criticism, from more advanced countries where labor and social services are measured usually in terms of hard cash.

In India, however, enlightened employers have been pioneers of public health and welfare, as well as of industry. British enterprise has led the way. Indian managed concerns also have shown how labor responds to improved conditions. In the words of the Royal Commission, "in the experience of India, there is abundant evidence to show that a generous policy in respect of labor is a wise policy in respect of industry."

Different Standards of Living

Labor conditions in India are so varied that it is impossible to generalize about them. There is a wide difference between the best and the worst. The general standard of living is low and employers have practically to erect their own standards for their workers. This is why it is the employers who have to provide better housing, sanitation and so forth. Such improvements, however, mean money, and money these days has to be carefully husbanded.

If it is unsafe to compare one factory in India with another, it is still more rash to make comparisons between East and West. Perhaps the most fundamental difference which all labor legislation must take into account is the fact that whereas in western countries, industrial labor is drawn mainly from persons accustomed to town living, in India nearly all factory operatives are migrants.

They seldom become permanent settlers in industrial towns. They maintain the home connection with the village from which they came and to which it is their intention to return for good as soon as may be. In the jute mills of Bengal and the cotton mills of Bombay many workers manage to arrange a holiday of from one to three months in the year. The more they earn, the longer the holiday.

Migration of Workers

The Royal Commission on Labor in India, which submitted an exhaustive report in 1931, made special inquiries regarding the movement of Indian workers between the country and the towns and between agricultural and other industrial pursuits. They explored problems of recruitment and employment and of housing, health and welfare and expressed the view that the link with the village was a distinct asset which should not be broken, however desirable the establishment of an industrial population might be.

Wage rates in India vary in surprising fashion. A mason in Bombay city may earn 50 to 70 rupees a month and in Bengal 30 rupees, the rupee being worth about 32 cents. Proposals have been put forward for standardized wages in certain areas but so far have not been found practicable. The Royal Commission, however, has made recommendations for the guaranteed payment of a standard minimum output in the case of underground workers in coal mines and for special wage-fixing machinery in the plantations of Assam. New legislation on these lines is under consideration.

The trade union movement in India is still in its infancy. At the end of 1929, the All-India Trade Union Congress had affiliated to it 51 unions claiming 190,436 members. But some unions still had on their books members who had long ceased to pay subscriptions. And there was at least one union which called for no subscription from its members. On March 31, 1930, there were 104 registered trade unions returning a total membership of 242,355.

Trade Unionism Welcomed

To some extent, trade unionism in India has been coquetting with Communism. In so far, however, as its aims are purely social and industrial, it is welcomed and even assisted by the authorities. Its chief handicaps are the lack of education and of democratic ideals.

Although only at the beginning of its industrial development, India has always had its village craftsmen and in the old days of "John Company," before control of India was vested in the British Crown the "factories" were little more than clearing houses to which the skilled village craftsmen brought the handloom manufactures of their own homes to be disposed of.

It was not until the "fifties" of last century that the first factories of modern industry were equipped with western machinery and were manned by Indian workmen under British supervision and management.

The first power looms for the manufacture of cotton and jute in Bombay and Bengal and the first railways from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had just started running when the Government of the country was taken over by the Crown from the East India Company on Nov. 1, 1858.

Adaptation to Discipline

From that date British capital, machinery and management have been freely forthcoming for the development of industry in India. Indian labor has gradually adapted itself to the discipline of factory life while the Government of India has endeavored to hold the scales of justice even between capital and labor.

Within a year of the transfer of control, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, which was repealed some time ago was passed. In the following year the Employers' and Workmen's (Disputes) Act was enacted. With the exception of certain enactments regulating the recruitment of emigrant labor for the tea plantations of Assam, no other legislation affecting labor was found necessary until the first of the Indian Factories Acts came into force in 1881.

The need for this measure arose from the cotton famine during the American war between the states which stimulated the cultivation and manufacture of cotton in India. This scarcity of cotton, following a shortage of flax owing to the Crimean war, increased also the demand for jute goods. By 1880, 58 cotton mills were at work in India employing 40,000 persons and 22 jute mills employing 27,000. The growth of the cotton mill industry had attracted attention in England and from that period can be dated a never-ceasing watch over Indian factory conditions by British textile and other interests.

History of Factory Acts

A reference to Indian competition in an annual report of the Inspector of Factories in England, questions in the House of Commons and an inquiry by the Government of Bombay, at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, resulted in the passing of the first Factories Act. It applied only to children between the ages of 7 and 12, whose hours of work were limited to 9 daily with four holidays a month.

Trained Factory Inspectors from England and two Commissions of Inquiry in India led in 1891 to an amending act which brought factories employing 50 persons within the scope of the law, raised the age limits of children to between 9 and 14 and limited their hours of work to 7. It provided for a compulsory stoppage of work in the middle of the day and for weekly holidays, limited the hours of women to 11 and restricted their employment at night.

The Act of 1881 was followed by other measures in 1911, 1922, 1923 and 1926, all of which show a continuous improvement in the regulations. Thus the Indian Factories Act, 1911, limited the hours of adult males in textile factories to 12 and of children to 6 with half an hour's interval. This act continues in force but was radically amended after the first International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919.

Age Limits Extended

The amending Act of 1922 raises the age limits of children to between 12 and 15, limits the daily and weekly hours of work of adults in all factories to 11 and 60 respectively, provides for a rest period of an hour after six hours' work, prohibits night work for women and children between 7 p. m. and 5:30 a. m. and brings within the law factories employing 20 persons, with power to include establishments employing as few as 10 persons if considered desirable.

That there is still room for improvement goes without saying. But opinions differ whether it would be possible to make further statutory reductions in hours at the present time without inflicting injury on Indian industry and on the economic position of many operatives. The latest returns, however, show that in nearly half the factories the normal weekly hours now being worked are 54 or less and the majority of the Royal Commission on Labor have recommended that a statutory 54-hour week should be enacted.

Florida Schools Urged to Promote Pan-American Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Enlistment of Florida high schools in the movement to promote a new and permanent era of Pan-American understanding, was urged by Dr. John Barrett, former director-general of the Pan American Union and now chairman of the International Pan-American Committee, before the Florida Association of School Boards at the opening meeting of their convention here.

The movement to establish sympathy and understanding for the Latin-American countries in American high school students is being initiated by educational institutions, including school boards, and got its inspiration largely from the widespread active usefulness of the division of intellectual coöperation of the Pan American Union, and the support of the Pan-American Society of New York. If the movement succeeds with high schools it will be extended to colleges and universities, and later to adult groups, Dr. Barrett said.

The subjects of Dr. Barrett's lectures here include a talk on Pan-America and Pan-Americanism, an account of their meaning to Miami, to Florida and to the Americas, and a panoramic outline of the general character and possibilities of Latin America in its relation to Miami and the United States.

Nebraska Utilities Hearing Concluded

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission concluded its hearings yesterday on the Nebraska Power Company by an examination of the company's balance sheet and set March 16 for its next utilities hearing, when the affairs of the New England Public Service Company, one of the Insull group, will be examined.

The hearing was concluded with the testimony of one of the commission's examiners, Mr. A. E. Lundvall. The examiner, after giving a technical explanation of the method of computing rate returns, said the American Light & Power Company's rate of return had ranged since 1921 from 47 per cent to 67 per cent in 1924.

Mr. Walter Meleen, who had testified yesterday on the company's "write-up" in book value, said that the company's assets grew from $15,821,891 on June 1, 1917, to $29,836,310 on Dec. 31, 1928. A considerable part of the growth of the company in previous testimony had been attributed to purchase of municipal plants, although it had been said none of these were bought without a referendum approving the sale.

NEW CHIEF FOR SARATOGA

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral John Halligan, now under instruction at the Naval War College, has been ordered to command of the aircraft carrier Saratoga. He will relieve Capt. Frank McCrary, who was ordered to the war college.

Cosmic Ray Throws Neutron In Clash on California Mat

First Fall Goes to Mysterious Contender Believed by 'Referee' Millikan to Be Essentially Pure Photon and Peer of the Neutron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Cosmic ray met neutron in a classroom battle here recently, and the ray that carries a visiting card from outer space walked away at least a temporary victor.

For more than an hour before the tentative outcome of the friendly tussle was announced, their graphic and mathematical equivalents were played back and forth across a college blackboard at the California Institute of Technology under the generalship of Drs. Robert A. Millikan, Carl D. Anderson, and J. Robert Oppenheimer, all prominent physicists.

Minutes had slipped away like bubbles behind a boat as Dr. Anderson outlined the result of two years' experimental work in measuring the energy of cosmic rays and determining their behavior when arriving within the range of man's observation. He told of lengthy experiments with powerful apparatus, which he has been performing under the direction of Dr. Millikan and by which he has photographed what is believed to be the destruction of atoms by cosmic rays.

Tell-Tale Tracks

Fifteen hundred photographs of this process were made by Dr. Anderson but only 36 of the negative plates showed the telltale tracks left by the atomic fragments as they burst and shot aside like stars from a rocket. These photographs were thrown upon a screen with the aid of a projection machine to illustrate Dr. Anderson's report.

They represent, he said, what are believed to have been the paths of high speed charged particles passing through the field of a powerful electro-magnet and caught in the act with the aid of a motion picture camera. According to the degree of influence which the magnet had upon the course of the particle, the speed at which it was traveling and the strength it possessed can be determined, he explained.

If the particle were passing through the magnetic field at an exceedingly high rate of speed, it might be only slightly deflected from its path. On the other hand, if it possessed only a slight velocity, its path might be changed from a straight line into a circle. Because of the quality of non-deflectibility exhibited by many of the particles they are assumed to have had an extremely high velocity with an energy which in some cases exceeded one billion volts, he announced.

The possibility that the particles may not be either protons or electrons but a newly discovered unit of matter called neutrons—tiny particles without an electric charge—and therefore unaffected by the powerful influence of the magnet—was raised by Dr. Anderson in concluding his report. He then asked Dr. Millikan to set forth his opinion regarding the nature of the particles.

Question of Few Months

It is improbable that the particles are neutrons, Dr. Millikan reported, and he suggested that the neutron possibility can be eliminated quickly by theoretical treatment. "As far as we can see, there is nothing that neutrons can do that photons cannot do," he said. It should be explained here that Dr. Millikan believes cosmic rays to be essentially pure photon.

"Whatever the particles are, however," he continued, "we will know within a year, or possibly a few months. The whole situation is capable of experimental determination. We already know the way to proceed. We are getting ready to forge ahead and obtain experimental proof, so that in the meantime theoretical explanations are unnecessary."

Provided that the particles are neutrons, it was said, they must have the ionizing power of high speed electrons to explain their behavior as they pass through the the field of the magnet, and they must also be susceptible to scattering by tiny air currents in that vicinity.

Dr Millikan announced that Dr. Anderson's experiments offered in one case sharp, definite and convincing proof that the particles studied correspond unquestionably to an energy of one, two, three and possibly four billion volts. This amazing energy—believed to be the highest ever recorded—can be explained in no other manner, he said, than by the annihialtion of matter theory proposed by Sir James Jeans, which purports that cosmic rays are caused by the destruction of atoms.

Although Dr. Millikan has long held the opposite view—that cosmic rays are caused by the creation of atoms—the discoveries of Dr. Anderson may force him to accept both his own and Jeans's theory as compatible. The grounds for their difference of opinion have been based upon estimates of the amount of energy released when atoms are built up or annihilated.

Palm Beach Palms To Be Reinforced By New Plantings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—More than 1000 additional palms and shrubs are about to be planted along the thoroughfares of this city under a plan for the further beautification of Palm Beach. Several hundred trees will be removed and scores will be replaced in an effort to bring about a perfect harmony of planting and colors throughout the town.

Palms, dominating this resort as they do, will naturally be used most extensively in the new planting scheme. Hibiscus rules as the favorite shrub. With palms so plentiful and decorative in Palm Beach, it is interesting to know that only one variety is native. The Sabal palmetto or cabbage palm is the only native of this resort.

Sponsored by the Palm Beach Civic Club, many members of which are also members of the Garden Club, the plan has been formally passed on and the work, it is said, will be completed within two years. There will be no general tearing up, but present beautifications will be utilized as fas as possible.

The Civic Club plan, it is estimated will be carried to completion at a cost of about $60,000 and without disturbing seriously the present growth.

Monday! Tuesday! Wednesday!
Davison-Paxon's Fifth Anniversary Sale
3 Days of Underselling Atlanta!
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

BUY RICH'S QUALITY Easter Fashions in 1932
RICH'S Incorporated ATLANTA

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730
507 Fifth Ave., New York Vanderbilt 3-7400
683 Fifth Ave., New York Wickersham 2-4517

THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION
Jacksonville, Florida
SERVES
Every Section of the State

SWITZERLAND
PKZ
Gentlemen's and Boys' Suits
BURGER-KEHL & CO

Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

America and the League

The United States and the League of Nations, 1918-1920, by Denna Frank Fleming. New York: Putnam. $5.

DR. FLEMING has had singular success in making a thoroughly readable book out of the story of the clashing convictions and political ambitions which attended the efforts of President Wilson to establish the League of Nations and to make the United States a member thereof. The story of that struggle, extending from 1918 to 1920, has been told in its technical phases more than once. It was a controversy involving in the highest degree the interests of the whole world. In its initial stages the President of the United States, establishing himself at Paris, took the lead in formulating the Covenant by which the League was set up. Not himself in any sense the originator of the League, to the idea of which indeed he had been belatedly converted by those Americans who led throughout the world the active support of the League to Enforce Peace, President Wilson when once convinced became its chief protagonist.

The story of his losing fight and of his ultimate martrydom to an idea is sufficiently familiar. Professor Fleming, however, has gone into the details of the controversy and with extraordinarily complete documentation has given the record of the part played for and against the League by the great figures of the times in American politics. He possesses a peculiarly attractive literary style. Under ordinary conditions it would be said that a book of this sort might be valuable as a textbook, but would be impossible to read for pleasure. This book, however, is readable from its first page to the last.

It may not present in any new light the activities of the men in the Senate who supported or antagonized the League, but it does give to the fullest extent their own utterances and the collateral evidence which showed the reasons for the faith that was in them. The discussions of the methods employed by Senator Lodge and of the tactics by which he was able ultimately to defeat the League leaves nothing to be desired. And the failure of the compromise negotiations, which, had President Wilson been a little more willing to make concessions, would have resulted in the ratification of the treaty, is discussed and clarified with a great wealth of citation of personal speeches and documentary evidence.

Twelve years after the failure of the United States to enter the League there still exists a lively propaganda for a reversal of the verdict rendered April, 1920. But more significant than the continuance of this discussion is the fact that officially the Government of the United States is coöperating with the League in many of its activities. At this moment the policies of the United States in the Sino-Japanese quarrel and the policies of the League of Nations involving the same problem are being formulated in accordance with a thorough understanding between the nation and the international organization. All the bitterness against the Geneva group which was manifested at Washington for some years has vanished. Where the League is useful to the United States, and where the United States can be useful to the League in accomplishing any end approved by this government, coöperation is full and hearty.

But it cannot be said that there is any indication today, greater than there was in 1920, of the United States becoming a member of the organization. Should that ever happen there will be an opportunity for Professor Fleming, or another with his talent for marshaling facts and making a readable narrative out of them, to tell the story of the United States and the League from 1920 to the time when the efforts of the advocates of membership shall become effective.

W. J. A.

Deft, Delicate, Intense

Poems, by Geoffrey Scott. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75.

WHAT James Boswell would make of the poetry of his latest editor and biographer, Mr. Geoffrey Scott, it is not safe to say, but this much may be hazarded: he would have thought more highly of it than would the learned Dr. Johnson. Boswell had, after all, a more ready sympathy with new and strange ideas than the lexicographer. Dr. Johnson would have recognized gratefully the learning embodied in the verses. He would have found a thousand classical traditions, as well as many actual references to ancient heroes. He would have felt at home among Mr. Scott's many abstractions, since he used ones only slightly different himself. But his reason was fundamentally different. He was first a moral teacher, whereas the modern poet is an explorer.

Neither of them is highly original. Dr. Johnson went back to Pope and many another English classicist, while Mr. Scott harks back not so far, perhaps to Francis Thompson, but owes more to his own contemporaries whose verse is varied and subtle, and whose thoughts are long, deep thoughts, but not couplets notable for stating simple verities better than they have ever before been stated. Mr. Scott's verse is deft and delicate, yet intense. It gives peculiar delight to those who have read much poetry and yet remain interested chiefly in English poetry since the end of the Georgian period which came only yesterday.

One tendency of Mr. Scott's is of special interest. Often he attaches verbs of hearing to nouns of sight

The Christian Science Monitor Photo
GEOFFREY SCOTT

and vice versa. He does it no doubt from theory, but not from that evolved by Miss Edith Sitwell, which is to elicit new vividness of taste, touch, sound and sight by startling transpositions of familiar words. She does it to bring the actual world nearer; he to get beyond the realm of nature. He succeeds perhaps not so much in his ultimate desire as in deepening and enriching his expression of certain emotions—of which wonder and faith are first.

Here follows one example, and not perhaps convincing because not complete:

Dawn Over Rome

Another day upsprings;
Now sings
The lifted city shaken in the wings
Of drifting night;
Voices in things
I hear, and sound in Sight:
Sight hath the sound that most doth
God delight.

I. F.

A Heart Divided

Call Home the Heart, by Fielding Burke. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50.

MR. BURKE has written a novel of North Carolina that stands full sized and mature among many well written but slighter books about the mountain folk. "Call Back the Heart" is complex. It is weighted with an argument that involves even communism. It is tragic, it is humorous, it is beautiful, it is a document in American economic history, and it is the story of an unusual yet thoroughly human character. The book, for all its burden of economic problems, is the story of Ishma Waycaster's struggle with her own heart.

Ishma was a mountain girl. From childhood she had carried the burdens of her family. Only against song-loving Britt Hensley she could not hold out. She married him when her reason and her ambition told her that it was folly to stay in the mountains. Still, with Britt she had hopes. If they worked hard and were thrifty, they could bring the farm back. They could raise blooded stock. They could be somebody. Then Ned was born, and the twins. Hope of lifting herself and her family out of the struggle for a mere living was constantly deferred. Ishma and Britt alone might climb up, but they were repeatedly pulled back by their loyalties and generosities, and by their children.

After four years Ishma ran away. She went with Rad Bailey because that was the only way she could find to go. She still loved her husband, but Rad could take her out of the mountains.

In the town where she had expected to find betterment, she found instead squalor of another and more unlovely sort. Among the millworkers she found plenty of work for her superb strength and loving heart. She, too, became a millworker and threw herself into the relief work incident to a prolonged strike.

More than half the book is occupied with Ishma's life in the mill town. It is written in words that might easily burn holes in the pages. Ishma gave herself to the cause of the strikers; and then, in a moment of realization, saw that only part of herself was there to be given. Another part was back in the mountains with Britt, and her little boy. Having fulfilled her obligations to Rad, she left the strike in midcourse and went home to the mountains. Britt was waiting for her, and with lighter burdens in the household, with more knowledge, the two joined forces again to make their way up.

The book does not satisfy, because a divided heart like Ishma's has not come to a wholly satisfactory conclusion. Better than satisfaction is the admiration and the thought that it stimulates.

Wells Surveys the World

The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind, by H. G. Wells. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. 2 vols. $7.50.

MR. WELLS starts from the vantage ground which he won with his "Outline of History," a book of which 2,000,000 copies in many languages and in many countries were sold and which was read probably by some 10,000,000 more or less interested people. He was writing history, quite definitely, with an object—to make people think internationally. To give them the background of world history was only the first part of his plan. In a second volume, "The Science of Life," he attempted to present the biological scheme of things. And in this third volume he endeavors to put the crown on his effort and carry those same millions with him in an examination of the modern economic order and trend of mankind—always, as before, with the deliberate aim of making his readers coöperate with him in accelerating progress.

So Mr. Wells sets out in an unhurried, leisurely and, it must be added, unduly prolix way, to summarize the elementary facts about all that modern man does in his work and play, under compulsion, in idleness, under the stimulus of ambition or idealism, tracing the various forces that retard or advance him. The last, as he sees them, are all of one kind. They spring from the initiative which man has by reason of superior intelligence, and in particular that kind of intelligence which enables him to work for the human community rather than for himself alone. He sees the majority of mankind handicapped by lack of education, but "educable" and being educated by men like himself, working through many agencies—the book, the press, the platform—which are sometimes perverted to the meanest ends, but by which in the long run the community becomes more civilized.

Through such influences as these—influences directed by men of the type that he calls "learned-priestly," those who initiate plans and have the will to serve—the enemies of the community are gradually overcome. The more obvious kind of bandit—the common criminal—has already been put in his place. Tyrant-kings, tyrant-priests and tyrant-aristocrats have been deposed. There remains the "Smart Alec" type of criminal, still strong in the world of commerce, politics and above all finance. Mr. Wells looks to the educative influence of men of ideas, reinforced by the growth of the educated multitude, to put "Smart Alec," too, in his place. This insidious, yet fundamentally stupid, self-seeker has strongly extended himself in the control of the press, but nevertheless it is to the press that the author looks for the main educating influence in modern life. Even now, he observes, not all the press has fallen into irresponsible hands, although he mentions only two journals, the London Times, and The Christian Science Monitor, among the exceptions.

And so Mr. Wells goes on, not without his old faults of style, but not without his old strength; somewhat more urbane than he used to be, but equally provocative, equally interested in everything, and equally interesting.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Gorky and the Soviets

Maxim Gorky and His Russia, by Alexander Kaun. New York: Cape & Smith. $5.

LAST summer a friend of this reviewer's had the privilege of visiting Mr. Maxim Gorky in the huge, sparsely furnished house near Moscow which is the home provided for the novelist by the Soviet Government. That his is in a sense an official residence is significant, for Gorky has an almost official status in the present Russian scheme of things. His purely literary reputation has perhaps declined since the early years of the present century, and that is why such a scholar as Prince Mirsky, judging the matter from the purely literary point of view, can consider Gorky, his influence and his "school," as things of the past. But Maxim Gorky himself is by no means a figure of the past. He has an immense significance today and has attained a position that can be described as venerable. He is one of the forerunners of the Revolution, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that his work initiated "proletarian art" in literature.

The time is, then, appropriate for a full and careful narrative of his career, for an account of his character, and for an estimate of his achievement. This has been accomplished by the professor of Slavonic languages in the University of California. Professor Kaun has read and assimilated the vast amount of available information, his historical studies enable him to relate Gorky's life to the period in which he has done his work and he has had the advantage of numerous conferences with the novelist at his home on Capri which so strangely contrasts with his other home near Moscow The primary intention has been not to provide a critical account of Gorky's literary work but to set that work against the background of the exciting and immensely significant society in which he has passed his days.

This is a fine subject and it is here finely treated. Probably no other literary figure of our time has had so variegated and exciting a career as Gorky. He himself provides ample material for the narrative of his early years in his autobiographical writings. Mr. Kaun supplements this from other sources and from conversations with his subject. After the childhood passed in a squalid village and the youth in city slums and on Volga steamboats, came the phenomenal rise to world-wide fame. His success as a man of letters, first in Russia and then in other countries, brought him the friendship of many illustrious men. Most interesting and most informative is the account of Gorky's relations with Lenine, which includes much fresh material on the Bolshevist movement in its early days.

We are shown dramatically the three stages of Gorky's relations with the Bolshevist Party. To it he contributed at one time the larger part of the large income derived from royalties on his books. Then when it came into power he opposed it eloquently, indeed violently. Later still he realigned himself with it; and today holds a position of immense prestige in Russia. For, having lived through two revolutions, the one violently suppressed, the other as violently triumphant, he is, as it were, a symbol of the New Russia. Carefully woven into the texture of this book is the social and political background of the biography, so that everyone interested in the Soviet experiment will derive much information from sidelights in Mr. Kaun's narrative on that enthralling complex of new tendencies in politics and society, thought and art.

S. C. G.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Mr. Shaw and the Critics

IT'S a Shaw year . . . What year isn't? . . . Quite; but the crescendo of Shavian discussion, unlike that of Ravel's "Bolero," seems never to reach its climax . . . Or to be continually reaching a new climactic high . . . We have had this season the publication of the Shaw-Terry Correspondence, and its sequel in Mr. Gordon's Craig's book on Ellen Terry; Frank Harris's biography, edited and released—an incomparable Shavian touch—by its subject, and the first performance of his newest play, "Too True to Be Good" . . . All this in addition to the crop of a half-dozen minor commentaries and reprints, and the usual number of news items.

Now along comes Brentano with Mr. Shaw's "What I Really Wrote About the War," being collected articles written before and during the period 1914-1918, during the peace conference, and concerning such post-war matters as "The Coming War With America," the Washington Conference and the League . . . It cannot be denied that much of this talk is Common Sense about all War . . . Nor, we suppose, can it be denied that Mr. Shaw, a Fabian Socialist, actually supported the prosecution of the World War . . . Apart from his joy-ride to the front, undertaken to encourage the British people to "stick it," we remember seeing him, along with Sir James Barrie and other notables of the English stage, in the prelude to a British war propaganda film.

Much of the substance of this volume has been published already in the Ayot St. Lawrence Edition of the Collected Works, published by William H. Wise & Co. of New York . . . This elaborate and exhaustive edition has just been extended by two more volumes of the Major Critical Essays . . . One (XXIX) contains Pen Portraits and Reviews . . . The other (XXII) consists of "Doctors' Delusions," "Crude Criminology" and "Sham Education" . . . Very characteristic titles, you observe, which leave you in no doubt about the author's position and promise you some pleasantly belligerent reading . . . You may rely on Mr. Shaw's being agin' his subject.

* * *

We shall now await with interest the addition of "Too True to Be Good" to the list of published plays . . . Not because we think it a good play—we think it his worst—but because it is, more than any other of his stage works, essentially a Preface, and the Prefaces still make good reading . . . Indeed, many people, apparently, still like to go to the theater to hear these arguments read to them by actors . . . And they still resent it when the critics tell them that this Preface is not a play . . . These playgoers are writing letters to the Boston papers about it.

Miss Joan Collingwood of Wellesley College has written one which is perhaps typical . . . She thinks the Monitor's review was "a little unfair to Mr. Shaw," and she objects to the description of the so-called play as a "rummage sale" . . . "I don't care," she says, "what kind of a play it is. I don't give a hang about its dramatic value. I was eager to find out what Mr. Shaw meant by writing it, whatever it is."

Miss Collingwood's letter is delightful reading because of its frank and spirited defense of a point of view . . . It is also pleasant to observe that in some particulars Miss Collingwood is in agreement with the reviewer . . . Thus, she was eager to find out what the playwright meant; and the review contained these words: "Perhaps, now, you would like to know what the play is all about; so should we" . . . Further, Miss Collingwood's letter brings definite evidence in support of the intimation contained in the review that Mr. Shaw makes his strongest appeal to undergraduates.

* * *

But in an important respect there is disagreement between the correspondent and the reviewer . . . The writer of dramatic reviews very decidedly cares what kind of play a play is, and he gives much more than a hang about its dramatic value, if any . . . As we have suggested above, if it's a good Preface, let's have it published; but why put it on the stage?

* * *

Some of the critics' critics were much moved by the Shavian philosophy . . . The chief protagonist of the play, a young clergyman who has turned burglar, brings down the curtain, after a long evening's conversation, with this profound conclusion:

"I am ignorant. I have lost my nerve and am intimidated; all I know is that I must find the way of life, for myself and for all of us, or while my gift has possession of me: I must preach and preach and preach, no matter how late the hour and how short the day, no matter whether I have anything to say—".

If this had come earlier in the play, it probably would have seemed very amusing . . . On paper, you see, it is good for a smile . . . But there are still people who take Mr. Shaw seriously as a social philosopher, rather than tolerantly, as a form of entertainment . . . They are indignant . . . Perhaps they will add ammunition to the batteries of Congressman W. I. Sirovich, who is calling various dramatic reviewers to Washington to explain by what right they endanger the financial security of the theater by printing "destructive" notices . . . It is of course an ancient plaint, but so far as we know this is the first time Congress has taken a hand in it . . . We have pleasurable anticipation of the results . . . No doubt the inquiry, if Congress is to be consistent, will be extended to include critics of letters, music and art . . . For are there not financial stakes in all the arts? . . . Thus the Government, which has already proved itself so efficient in directing shipping and railroads, will at last make the arts safe for the box-office.

Learning or Inspiration

Poems and Translations, by Robin Flower. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Long & Smith. $2.
Collected Poems of T. Sturge Moore, Vol. I. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. net.

MR. STURGE MOORE and Dr. Robin Flower are English poets who may be classed—if such classifications are worth anything—with the group of artists and writers associated with Robert Bridges. Both are orthodox in technique and inspiration, and they are moved to use the verse forms which were good enough for the Victorian giants. But within such forms and such uneccentric moods, what care and sensitiveness for beauty, tenderness, honor and "divine philosophy" are shown!

Both have other irons in the fire of life. Mr. Sturge Moore is an artist whose woodcuts rank with the work of Ricketts, Rockwell Kent, and Clare Leighton. Dr. Flower is deputy keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum, compiler of the Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts, and a learned Gaelic scholar. Part of his book consists of translations from the three periods of Gaelic poetry, the Old (eighth-tenth centuries), the Medieval (fourteenth - seventeenth centuries), and the Modern (seventeenth century). In this work he has captured the Celtic Twilight in such a way that we are reminded again—as Douglas Hyde and Fergusson reminded us—that this twilight is the twilight of dawn rather than of evening. Its faëry, water-drop lucidity, by which the personal microcosm globes the universe, is something that has vanished from modern literature, except in the poetry of W. H. Davies. We should except, too, Dr. Flower, for his studies have saturated his character, and colored with mischief and glee a personality that is constitutionally melancholy in its contemplation of first and last things. There is a third quality in Dr. Flower's work, and that is his noble conception of human relationships, particularly the more intimate ones of family life.

Mr. Sturge Moore is more Olympian, and is at his best only when working on heroic themes, and subjects that need a slow seriousness and a deliberate contemplation. The movement of his verse is stately, fruitfully weighted and impeded by the widely gleaned asides of a mentality steeped in the symbolism of Greek mythology. There is a rich fabric of beauty in his poetry, but it is a beauty of picture, of comparisons of color and pattern, rather than of sound. Mr. Moore remains a worker in the plastic arts, and the verbal music of his verse is, to my ear, often harsh, with an inharmonious clashing of sibilants that glut the tongue when the poems are read aloud.

This lack of musical intuition is also apparent when the poet turns from his stately measure (capable of being loaded plastically) to lyric forms whose success depends upon consciseness and an almost witty finality of rhythm. Mr. Moore is too soliloquacious to be successful in lighter and daintier shapes. But in his poetic dramas and in narrative poems, how grand and accumulative he can be, building up his designs on large-scale patterns that remind me of the canvases of Puvis de Chavannes. In color, too, he is like the French artist, his general tone being softened and flattened behind a film of thought into a chiaroscuro so formalized that the introduction of little incidents of realism shock the reader with a sense of unhumorous incongruity, making him wonder whether this grand old poet has not lived too devotedly in his studio-study to be able to appreciate how ridiculous are many of the juxtapositions of daily life on the lower planes.

As examples of Mr. Moore at his best, I should choose his play "Roderigo of Bivar," and the beautiful narrative poem, "Danaë." The latter is one of the most sustained in dignity, subtlety of scene and mood and cunning of artistic embellishment of all the long poems written in English since the publication of Keats's "Lamia."

RICHARD CHURCH.

Eden, and After

The Fountain, by Charles Morgan. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

MR. CHARLES MORGAN as a novelist is in a class by himself. He walks beside Meredith, with less zest, wit and humor, with less insight than his master, but with eyes dwelling on the same Meredithian world—a place of great houses, of a privileged society which keeps the grosser life at arm's length, and in whose inner life is a profound sense of the dignity and grace of humanity and a searching in the past for present mental nourishment.

The period Mr. Morgan has chosen for his novel is the late war, and he is concerned in some degree with clashes of nationality; but it is characteristic of his temper that he should have laid his scene in the neutral territory of Holland, that his central character should be an Englishman, who, as a prisoner of war, is relieved of all further responsibility to the outside world, and that the scene of his mental conflict should be a tower and a library in the great house of a great family. There is a problem to be solved, and Mr. Morgan's prisoner has the blessed fortune to have time and the world stopped for him while he solves it.

Alison, a man born for thought and plunged by circumstances into action, welcomes the easy freedom of his Dutch internment as breathing space in which he can build up for himself what he calls an inward peace. He is steeped in Plato and he sets before him the ideal of the contemplation of Beauty.

But soon the world breaks in. He meets a Dutch aristocratic family and Julie Narwitz, their daughter, whose tutor he had been in England many years before. She is part English, and now, as the wife of a German officer, is living in neutral territory until the end of the war. She is the Meredithian heroine, beautiful, lively, educated, thoughtful, and wild. Between the Englishman and her there grows a friendship which becomes an affection that knows it is living in a climate and enchantment of its own.

The spell is broken, as was to be expected, by the return of the German husband. But he is severely wounded and depends on the belief in his wife's entire affection which she finds she cannot now give him. The situation is made more poignant by the fact that the Englishman and the German are men after each other's hearts, bent on the same quest of stillness and invulnerability. The German passes on but not before saying that the key to it all is that one must have the sense of wonder which comes of being "like unto a little child." The Englishman and Julie are now left irrevocably bound. The war ends. They leave their Eden to face each other and the world.

It may be said of nearly all the characters that they are soberly idealized. Their response to each new situation is freed from all the bias of character, self-deception, unimaginativeness and insincerity. Their intelligent single-mindedness and candor are admirable but slightly incredible. Alison is in danger of being a prig and his soliloquies I sometimes found repetitive if not tedious. I think if Julie were the woman she is said to be, she would have been less indulgent with him. But as a thoroughgoing romantic, Mr. Morgan is not an impartial judge of his romantic creatures.

From the point of view of characterization, the Dutch family, with its dullness, content, conventionality, worldliness, affabilities, loyalties and spites, are much better drawn. They are the better for being out of the romantic conflict. But the main point is that Mr. Morgan's romantic parable is consistent. He uses a warm scholarship to fine effect and it is a rare pleasure to share the company of intelligent and serious characters who are not forever sharpening their wits on one another but are elucidating their thoughts and one's own. Of all considerable works of present-day fiction "The Fountain" is one of the most thoughtful, beautiful, dramatic and unusual that I have read.

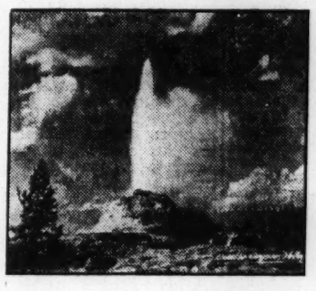
V. S. P.

The Braille Book Review, a new monthly Braille magazine financed jointly by the New York Public Library and the American Braille Press, began publication with the January, 1932, issue. It carries reviews and book announcements of both old and new publications, reading lists on special subjects, news notes relative to printing presses and libraries, sketches of living authors, and articles on the literature of the past.

All Sizes & Prices — BIBLES — BIBLES — A Complete Stock
No Person Should Be Ignorant of The Greatest Book
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St. Boston

Scriptural Healing
Scripture passages, without note or comment, which reveal the power of God to overcome sorrow, sin, disease and death, compiled from the Bible by
HELEN L. YOUNG
Limp Leather, $2.00 (Postage 10c)
At all booksellers or from the publishers.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

THE PAGEANT of the AGES



SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS
PLUNGING WATERFALLS
CRYSTAL GLACIERS
MYSTERIOUS CRATERS
ANCIENT FORESTS
PAINTED CANYONS

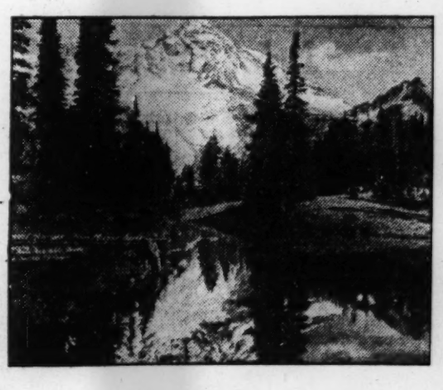
March before you in a vast panorama as you join

"Your American Caravan"

in

The Christian Science Monitor

which starts April 4 on a tour of the American National Parks



YOU to whom the outdoors reveals new meanings, and You who would catch the messages it has for those with eyes to see, will find these essays a rich and adventurous experience.

Make your reservations early for "Your American Caravan"

**Each article will be accompanied by a brief digest giving practical and detailed information regarding railways, highways, hotel and camping facilities and prices involved in visiting each park, also a thumb-nail sketch of the natural features of each one. When you make the actual trip, a collection of these directions will be a veritable guidebook for you.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please enter my subscription for The Christian Science Monitor containing the series, "Your American Caravan," from April 4 through May 18, for which I enclose $1.00.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

A BOOK FOR STUDENTS
Alternative Readings From the New Testament
Arranged as a concordance, this book contains exemplary translations from the New Testament, with their Greek text, in English script, and a Greek lexicon of New Testament words. 2000 pages, two volumes, price $20.
The Stratford Co., Publishers
289 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

The Abbott Metal Marker
Dependable Since 1920
The growing need of daily lesson study creates a growing need of a durable, practical marker. ABBOTT METAL MARKERS fill the need. Liberal discount to reading rooms. Send on approval.
ABBOTT MFG. COMPANY
2454 N. Halsted Street CHICAGO

Do PICTURES interest you?
Camera Craft
is full of beautiful pictures and covers every phase of Photography.
$2.00 a year—sample on request.
Camera Craft Publishing Co.
703 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

The Blue Marking CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material by mail, *ONE DOLLAR*. Money refunded if not satisfied.
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

BIBLE *for the* BLIND
(KING JAMES VERSION)
Published in Braille, Grade One and a Half, printed on one side of the paper, 13x14 inches or printed on both sides of the paper, 11x11½ inches, bound in 21 volumes, now offered through philanthropic aid at the special price complete, $21.00; single volumes $1.00. For further information write to
BRAILLE BIBLE SOCIETY, Inc.
739 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

"BLOSSOMS ON THE STRAIGHT AHEAD ROAD"
100 Recitations for children all ages. A Favorite of adults—$1.15
"BLOSSOMS IN THE LAND OF MELODY"
Running story between 5 little songs, primary grades, 75c.
By Genevieve Thomas Wheeler
BLOSSOMS ART COMPANY
P. O. Box 414, Kansas City, Mo.
Hudson Hartmann, Mgr.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. *The Dozen System. Mathamerica, a booklet, 25c*
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
We Stock
"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane"
PRICE (leather) 10/3½ (cloth) 5/1½
J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd.

WHEN ordering direct from the publishers books reviewed or advertised on this page, please mention THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Epstein's Biblical Drawings

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

REPEATEDLY artists of all ages and of every kind of school have found fresh incentives in the interpretation of Biblical subjects. The Old and New Testaments have provided themes for the greatest painters that the world has known, and masters like Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo and Rembrandt have planted certain types so vividly in the popular imagination of the civilized world that it is difficult for an artist of today to attempt the same subjects without either echoing some rendering of the past or else offending many people by presenting familiar subjects in a strange new way.

Consequently Mr. Jacob Epstein's illustrations to the Old Testament did not please everybody who saw them at the Redfern Gallery (27 Old Pond Street). For Mr. Epstein is an intensely vigorous, original personality, whose point of view in these and other matters has comparatively little in common with that of the average American or European.

People of the western world have been brought up for so many generations on Italian art, they unconsciously are inclined to visualize the Hebrew Prophets and kings of Israel as European rather than Oriental figures. Rembrandt was one of the first painters in Europe to present Abraham as a Jew and an Oriental, rather than in the guise of a Venetian senator.

Asiatic Viewpoint

Now Mr. Epstein's point of view is Asiatic rather than European in some respects, and he cannot justly be abused for choosing Asiatic types to appear in his illustrations to the Old Testament. Yet we can well understand the kind of shock many visitors must experience when they look at his drawing "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning,' and discover that Mr. Epstein has chosen a definitely Mongolian type to represent the Beloved in the Song of Solomon.

Reflection soon teaches us that it is no more "wrong" for Mr. Epstein to see the Beloved as a Tartar woman than it was for Rossetti to picture her as a young English-woman. But what is so difficult for many Anglo-Saxon spectators to understand is that Mr. Epstein genuinely and sincerely feels this young Tartar woman to be more beautiful than Rossetti's English girl. That is the real point at issue between Epstein and most of his calumniators; they have totally different ideas about beauty.

Now it is the duty of a good critic to protect the oppressed and to defend the verities, and in this matter of the selection of his types Mr. Epstein has not been fairly treated. Let us not forget that when Rossetti was a young man there were plenty of people who considered and said that the women in his pictures were "ugly." Let us also remember that one of the greatest things an artist can do is to make people see beauty where they had not perceived it before.

Is there any Aryan so pitifully self-centered as dogmatically to maintain there can be no beauty in a Mongol face? Readers of this journal, I feel sure, will not give their support to so limiting a negative. Personally I feel grateful to Mr. Epstein for having made me see there is beauty in the countenance of this young Mongolian. Further I am prepared to submit that Mr. Epstein probably comes much closer than Rossetti to the Hebrew poet's conception of one, "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Then let us pass by this question of beauty and ugliness, giving the artist and his selected type the benefit of the doubt. Let us grant that Mr. Epstein has a right to choose his own objects. Has he not an equal right to choose his own method of treatment?

Individual Presentation

Yet the fact is that Mr. Epstein's style of presentation is as puzzling to many people as the Asiatic types he delights in. This figure we have been discussing is built up broadly and economically with a few sweeping lines, and bold juxtapositions of patches of shade against areas of light, which model the head and figure convincingly and suggest the rounded, plastic substantiality of form. Behind the head a few touches of water color, deft washes of red, blue and yellow, hint at the "army with banners" and enhance the decorative effect of the whole drawing.

Mr. Epstein is first and foremost a sculptor, and we ought not to expect him to approach illustration from the point of view of a wood engraver or an etcher. To say that there is something sculptural in all these drawings is merely to say that Mr. Epstein is true to himself. In his drawing there is a great deal of the character of shorthand. His swift, decisive lines and brush strokes aim always at expression, though usually the result is also decorative. Strength and rapid movement have ever had a peculiar fascination for this artist, therefore when he comes to illustrate Saul and Jonathan, it is not surprising that the aspect which appeals to Mr. Epstein is that "they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions." And to express this sense of strength and swiftness—as I think he does—he is ready and willing to sacrifice anything else. And he does sacrifice a good deal.

Perfect charity allows for misunderstanding as well as understanding, and there is so much that is strange in the art of Mr. Epstein that we should not be angry with those who are angry with him. It is better to point out patiently that Mr. Epstein has his own ideals, which are not necessarily base because they do not coincide with those held by the average Anglo-Saxon. It would be a gross injustice to imagine that the artist is irreverent in his approach to these subjects just because his drawings are so unlike most of what has gone before.

Mr. Epstein is beyond all else intensely sincere. There is much of the child in him, a vigorous, active, muscular child that gives sledge-hammer expression to a simple, almost naïve outlook. He seeks ever in his art to express the essentials of form, the essentials of an idea, but the summariness of his expression and the Oriental quality of his imagination do not make his work the less serious or instructive to mankind.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

"Girl Reading," by Claude Buck.

Mr. Claude Buck

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A THEORY of painting has been worked out by Mr. Claude Buck for himself which is individual and interesting. The fact that in the recent exhibition of artists of Chicago his canvas received the highest award testifies to the soundness of his ideas. Although Mr. Buck is a conservative to the point of being ultra, he was awarded the Logan Medal and $750 by a jury whose tendencies were apparently modern.

Mr. Buck says: "I carefully plan my pictures and know exactly what I'm after. Pictures, to me, have four distinct functions, which may be embodied in one canvas. These are realism, decoration, interpretation and expressionism. Realism is best expressed by the Dutch School. Decoration is most beautifully depicted in the paintings of the Orientals and comes to us through the prints of the Japanese and the Persians. The third quality, interpretation, is seen in examples of Botticelli, Corot and Whistler, while expressionism, whose mission is to convey some subtle or profound mood or thought, is typified by Rembrandt or Michael Angelo.

There are paintings, and good ones, which possess to the nth degree one of these virtues and ignore the other three. For instance, Gérôme was completely realistic and so was Sebastian Le Page. A two-sided example was Van Gogh, who was both expressionistic and decorative, but slighted the other two qualities. Whistler had three—expressionism, interpretation and decoration—never realism.

To my thinking, the ideal painter was Leonardo da Vinci, because all four qualities are comprised in his pictures. One marvels at the realistic textures, the exquisite flesh and beautifully depicted fabrics; he interpreted feminine beauty in a masterly way and his decoration is felt in the crescent design which flows through the whole canvas, exemplified particularly in the smile and cheeks of the "Mona Lisa." When I first saw this picture, it seemed that obstructions had disappeared and I knew that the four qualities, combined in this masterpiece, had set the standard for which I personally must strive.

"There are many art lovers who do not enjoy the modernistic and are unable to define their lack of response to it. Perhaps this explanation will help. It is because most modernistic pictures are one or two-sided. It is a deficiency of realism and interpretation that makes them objectionable. In some cases even the decorative side is lacking, leaving nothing but a message, which in many cases is not even a beautiful one. Everything that is created is created for the purpose of functioning, and so if we search for what the artist is trying to give, to express, we shall not come away disappointed but, if the picture is good, find in it something to enjoy even though it possesses but two sides of the art quadrangle.

It has been my ambition since a boy to paint a four-sided picture, and the "Girl Reading" is my nearest approach to that ideal. The realism is apparent, the interpretive pleasure is revealed in the refinement of type of the woman, decoration in the placement and rhythm of the figure and chair and in the careful working out of the tapestry. In the position of the girl's hand is portrayed her spiritual nature, for her hand is a reproduction of those of the little praying Chinese figure; herein lies the expressionism.

"My whole purpose in art is this. The primitive Italians were our first painters and to them go many of our contemporaries for inspiration. But the primitives became more refined and powerful with each succeeding school until they reached their culmination in Leonardo da Vinci. In his later years, this master unconsciously inaugurated decadence in painting by applying to it the methods of sculpture, using form instead of pattern with which to build a picture. After da Vinci, all great painters used this sculpturesque idea to some extent, but in their best pictures the design predominates.

"One can easily see that in all Oriental art, pattern is paramount. Many of our modernistic colleagues are trying to bring art to that pre-da Vinci period of purity, and in their enthusiasm have overlooked the realistic and interpretive sides of painting, giving a two-sided, incomplete art. My ambition is to create four-sided pictures and thereby keep the language of painting in the healthy condition that Leonardo da Vinci found it in." I. K.

New Plays in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AT THE Comedy Theater, "Sentenced," by Mr. Harold Simpson, beginning Feb. 15, 1932. At the Ambassador Theater, "So Far and No Father," by Capt. H. M. Harwood, beginning Feb. 16, 1932. At the Playhouse, "King, Queen, Knave," by Capt. H. M. Harwood and Mr. R. Gore Browne, beginning Feb. 17, 1932.

Seldom does a dramatist have two successive London first nights for his plays, but this experience has just been enjoyed by Capt. H. M. Harwood, whose "So Far and No Father" at the Ambassadors was followed the next evening by "King, Queen, Knave" at the Playhouse. Interest is added to this unusual occurrence by the fact that Captain Harwood has as leading ladies Miss Marie Tempest at the Ambassadors, and at the Playhouse Miss Gladys Cooper, two of the few actresses in London who are generally considered able to carry an indifferent play to success by virtue of their own skill and popularity.

"So Far and No Father" is thus doubly insured, for it is in itself a bright and witty little comedy. Miss Marie Tempest is cast as a celebrated actress with a husband whose devotion to the study of ethnology, and the long journeys to distant parts of the earth's surface that that subject entails, have proved, 20 years earlier, the little rift within the lute. In consequence her two children are unaware of their paternity and show no curiosity on the point until they unexpectedly come down from Oxford, hand in hand, to bombard their mother with questions, and provide Captain Harwood with the subject-matter of a play.

So far as we are able to see, there is no reason whatever why Mary Melbourne, the actress, should not tell them the harmless truth at the start. But she does not, and a series of involved complications begins, which are finally resolved in the happy reunion of the whole family with the ethnological papa, who turns out to be the heir to an Irish peerage. This, since his Oxonian daughter wishes to marry a cadet of an ancient house whose ancestors "played for the Picts against the Scots," is exactly as it should be.

Miss Marie Tempest

Wise-cracking, impertinent, voluble and irresistible children, as Mr. Coward revealed in "The Young Idea," are always more amusing when they hunt in couples, particularly when, like the Virginia and Victor Melbourne of this play, they have at their command an inexhaustible flow of learned and academic badinage with which they can back each other up on the rare occasions when either of them shows signs of approaching silence. Miss Yvonne Rorie and Mr. Robert Andrews get every ounce of fun out of these two excellent parts.

Miss Tempest plays Mary Melbourne with an admirable sense of comedy, showing once again that custom has not staled her gifts. Mr. Graham Browne is unobtrusively effective as the rediscovered father in Act III, but before that has, under the somewhat fearsome pseudonym of Hermann Grou, put in an excellent parody of a famous Continental theatrical producer whose work London has recently greeted with acclaim.

In "So Far and No Father" Victor Melbourne remarks that his education has not taught him much, but that that won't matter, since he is going in for politics. Captain Harwood dislikes politics, and all the paraphernalia of modern democracy, a point which he elaborates at great length in "King, Queen, Knave," the play which he has written in conjunction with Mr. R. Gore Browne. It is a romantic story of a beautiful exiled Princess of Carmania (a country not yet included in the atlases) whose cause is espoused by the son of a Highland peasant with a penchant for lost causes and impossible loyalties. The attack on Carmania which Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Leon Quartermaine engineer in the persons of these moonlight characters fails, because of the treachery of a rascally financier.

The play itself misses its mark because Captain Harwood is not content to tell a romantic story straightforwardly, but tries to give it a significance it will not bear by bringing in solemn reflections on the nature of kingship and of socialism, which hold up the action. He also unaccountably omits all the big scenes from his drama, such as the landing of the legitimists, and gives instead long discussions on politics, which are, however, from time to time shot through with flashes of corrosive wit. Miss Gladys Copper looks very beautiful as the Princess, and Mr. Edmond Breon is rotundly humorous as her sybaritic father.

"Sentenced"

"Sentenced," at the Comedy, is another curiously old story. This tale of a judge who tries, on the capital charge, a man he knows to be innocent jumps about the years as confusingly and erratically as Conrad used to do in his novels. But it has some arresting and exciting scenes, and is entitled to be called a good example of the play of adventure. Mr. Frank Cellier as the equivocally placed judge holds the drama together very nicely. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt as his wife shows that she can present a sympathetic character as effectively as a villainous one. Mr. Clifford Bartlett as a nervous young man interviewing his prospective father-in-law is responsible for some delightful moments. H. H.

East London Poems and Others, by Arthur K. Sabin (London, Oxford-House Book and Picture Shop, 7s. 6d.) delineates characters, incidents and phases of life in the East End of London. Mr. Sabin has the gift of the true poet when he comes to etch the simple things he sees, or the gentle characters he meets, in the environment of the Bethnal Green Museum, London, of which he is the curator. He has also produced the beautiful volume at his own press, doing the printing, binding and publishing himself.

Independents in Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sixth annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists has opened with an enthusiasm and éclat not before known in the history of this organization. Thought the Independent idea invites criticism and is often misinterpreted by practical jokers, it can prove necessary and beneficial.

Artists of all styles are invited to contribute; there is no specification. The result of such an open-door policy (to be sure the door may be jammed slightly for some in view of the nominal exhibiting fee) is to bring to our attention the work of innumerable painters who may not gain entrance to regular art galleries, because of their style or incapacity. Amateurs and professionals exhibit side by side; dyed-in-the-wool conservatives appear neighborly with surréaliste insurgents. The very motley is entertaining and informative.

At the Boston show, there appear names of new contributors such as Mr. Morris Kantor and Mr. Milton Avery from New York. There are to be seen also a few of the recent acquisitions of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of outstanding importance a canvas by M. Casorati, and a decorative still-life by M. Severini. The far wall, on which these canvases and some of the better contributions hang, is one of the most attractive and lively groups of pictures seen in Boston in some time. The selection for the place of honor shows obviously a taste for new methods in painting.

From the entangled miscellany we may disengage about three dozen pictures which give us great confidence concerning the progress of American painting. The seriousness displayed, the experimental proclivity, the ardor with which the paint is applied, the freshness of the result—all are exhilarating to the onlooker. There is not manifest the lawlessness which many think characterizes l'art nouveau, nor is there the dryness of too careful calculation. The painters are learning to establish a balance between thought and feeling in their pictures. This is an important achievement.

There are nearly 300 pictures; more than 200 contributors. The feebler attempts may not profit by proximity with works by some of America's outstanding painters, yet the visitor will be so pleased at the liberality of the choice and at the opportunity to see such variations upon similar themes that he may forgive the occasional arid spots of the exhibition.

Though the artist's ambition to exhibit is as keen as the writer's to publish, perhaps there is a similar salutary result from accomplishment of that dubious success. When some painters see their works in this multitude, they may realize that possibly they are better off keeping the pleasures of their hobby to themselves. DOROTHY ADLOW.

Making Water Color Behave, by Eliot O'Hara (New York: Minton, Balch. $2.75) is a book primarily for beginners, but one that contains so many hints at useful technical processes that many practicing painters will find much of value in it. Mr. O'Hara, himself an established water colorist, has too clear a notion of the unteachable elements of art that give rise to personal color and originality in composition to undertake to impart these things, but he is willing to describe the practical fundamentals of water color painting that are sure to help many others over preliminary fields that they might be needlessly long in covering if they had to work out these procedures for themselves. Mr. O'Hara divides his consideration of methods into four classes for convenience, though in practice these classes are likely to overlap. These classes are the English method of superimposing light washes of various colors on one another and letting them dry between coats; the "sewing-up" method of using a rather wet brush but leaving white paper rims between the brush strokes to prevent their running together in pools; the smooth paper method of preventing the colors from blending, or blending them as desired—a difficult method of control in a single picture; and the dry brush method of using so little water that "runs-ins" of overlapping color become of minor importance. The book illustrates materials and implements and various stages in the production of several water colors.

High Lights on Hymnists and Their Hymns, by Caroline Leonard Goodenough (published by the author, Rochester, Mass.) is a collection of short biographies of writers of hymns. Each biography contains some of the leading or best-known lines, and sometimes stanzas, of the hymns. The range is from the Emperor Adrian to the present day. Lovers of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's hymns will be glad to find a sympathic notice of some of her well-known beautiful hymns, including the favorite, "Shepherd, show me how to go." The book will find its public among lovers of the old hymns who may wish to learn something about their writers. It should also be of use to compilers of new hymnals, who undoubtedly will find therein references to hymns not elsewhere available in such a compact form. Some few inaccuracies, however, are to be noted. The book is furnished with two indexes; one of authors and one of first lines.

Benda Collection Given to Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Gustav Benda, Austrian art collector, has bequeathed to the state his collection of sculptures, reliefs, paintings, rare porcelain and furniture. According to experts, this collection would sell for more than $1,000,000. These treasures will be housed in the History of Art Museum and the Arts and Crafts Museum.

The most highly prized piece in the collection is a marble bust, "The Laughing Boy," by Desiderio da Settignano. Herr Benda had a special regard for this work, and requested that it should be given a place of honor in its new home. He stipulated that it should never be separated from the rest of the collection.

Other valuable pieces include a stucco relief by Donatello, "The Madonna with the Child before a Balustrade," in its original bright colors and gilt; a bronze relief, "Madonna with Child and Angels," by Bertoldo di Giovanni, and a glazed relief and a small terra cotta tabernacle by Luca della Robbia. Among the paintings are one by Murillo and some by Waldmüller.

There are also some masterpieces in niello work by Francesco Francia, particularly valuable because of their rarity; some choice specimens of Venetian glass of the fifteenth century, including a milk-glass cup with a portrait executed in the manner of Carpaccio, and porcelain groups by du Pacquier. A veined wood vase, bearing the Sharfenberg arms, armor which was the property of the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, and exquisite gold filigree work are also outstanding in the collection.

'A Night With Barrie'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

OFFERING "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," as "A Night With Barrie" at the Playhouse beginning March 7, 1932, Mr. William A. Brady performed one of the major services to the theater this season in bringing back to the stage Miss Laurette Taylor. Miss Taylor and Barrie are well matched because her expressive style of acting, all compounded of intuitive impulses and volatile emotions, blends with his genius for imparting the implicit thing, rather than the explicit. He never defeats the spectator's imagination with a trite phrase or a banal turn of feeling. Behind the acted and spoken play lies its better part, that inexpressible and elusive feeling for thoughts that never can quite be imprisoned within words, those intangible attitudes that are not to be defined, even to one's self, yet are of such reality that in sum they constitute what we call character.

Fading Topicality

Although the will-o'-the-wisp may never be captured, Barrie is one of those rare persons who have secret ways of catching its reflection and heliographing it to us. His art makes a living person of Alice Grey in "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," long after strong original colors have faded with time, gone the way of all topical drama which passes with its reason for being. When this play was new, in 1905, the London stage had been through a solid decade of problem plays that were ripe for ridicule, so attenuated had become the formula and pattern of repeated echoes of "Lady Windermere's Fan." Alice returns from India with her husband, perennially a girl but required by the artificial notions of her daughter—brought on by too many visits to the "thinking theater"—to assume the manners of a matron that she may the better be able to keep Amy's hair down for the two or three years that remain of her girlhood.

What emerges still from this satirical comedy is the tragi-comic realization by Alice that the time has come for her to stop flirting and dancing and having fun generally, at least when such doings might come to the knowledge of her priggish children. Barrie obviously loves this Alice, as he did Phoebe Throessel in "Quality Street," Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister" and Maggie Wylie in "What Every Woman Knows." He knows that beauty is in the eye of the observer, so he imposes none of his specification for charm upon his audience. Bring him up to the point of an explanation and he deftly evades the issue, as in "What Every Woman Knows," when he offers a definition of charm which is no definition at all. Barrie does not do these things because he is canny but because he is an artist.

Miss Peg Entwisle has been required, or permitted, to underline heavily her characterization of Amy, who loses something of her unconscious humor when she is acted with self-conscious humor. Miss Lucille Lisle has a flashing moment or two as Amy's chum. Mr. Charles Dalton plays Colonel Grey with large, well-modeled strokes that provide a solid background for the evanescent Alice.

Miss Taylor's performance was a continual fascination in its avoidance of all stock histrionic point-making. She had an air of breathing with difficulty in moments of concern for Amy's happiness. When free of concern this Alice is capable of any flightiness. There was the indignation of a whole woman's movement in the slap she gave Alice's son, Cosmo, when he remarked with green brashness that he didn't think mothers should have fun. Spontaneously these emotions seemed to arise like jets out of the momentary impulse, to be regretted or brooded over. This Alice is a real person in that she doesn't altogether understand herself; and, when it comes to that, doesn't care to. She is what she is, and that is why she acts that way.

Where Words Leave Off

This Alice is often of a flutter, her gestures seldom completed because her thoughts frequently veer into new directions before reaching conclusions. She is one of those uncommonly wise persons who do not pretend to have reached the absolute about any subject. In Miss Taylor's tones comes often a caress that makes honeyed words superfluous. She can be witty and vital, with no suspicion of sentimental softness for all her sweetness and grace. Always Miss Taylor is building the effect of the play out of her responses to the others, responses of the eye, the mouth, the whole form. She acts all over, from within outward. Laughs ripple from her lips like soap bubbles, as if of their own volition. The events of the play come to her like surprises, as if for the first time, impelling continual mental adjustments to fresh crises.

Her characterization of Mrs. Dowey, the charwoman who pretended to have a son at the battle front, and ended blissfully in being adopted as mother by a strapping young Highlander, was all of a piece with Barrie's portrait of an humble and inarticulate member of the army that carries so much of the burden of the socially organized world. Surely this will stand with "Peter Pan" among his top achievements. Here are the lasting things, war or no war, unselfish, yearnings taking form and yielding memories that cancel pain. Here is a play that has its performance within the hearts of the spectators, taking its inferences from their thoughts and emotions, causing eyes to be wet when nothing but banter is being expressed on the stage. Miss Taylor in all humility leaves every recognizable acting device in her dressing room, and by no sign on her part keeps herself from becoming one with her audience. As the Highlander Mr. Lawrence Fletcher provides the vital and forthright note needed as a staff upon which Miss Taylor may weave her muted improvisations.

'Fifty Prints of the Year'

New York

ONCE more the American Institute of Graphic Arts offers its "Fifty Prints of the Year," and once more it is in order to remark that the display now on at the Art Center represents, predominantly, the tastes of the persons on the jury of selection. This year Mr. John Taylor Arms was the "conservative" juror, credited with 29 admissions, and Mr. Max Weber was the "modern" juror who chose 21 of the prints. Which chose which is not divulged. Not that this matters. What will matter to many persons who see the exhibition in New York and in its three duplicated traveling shows, is why some of the prints were admitted.

A real addition to the discussions of this show would be a specific explanation of the merits of still-lifes which make no pretense of good draftsmanship, interiors that can only be called scribbled maps of the objects involved, high-angled views that abandon all known elements of perspective in favor of the artist's wavering whims, figures that distort the widely known general appearance of the human figure in order to project the more forcefully some obscure emotion, eccentric treatments of space that represent the walls of a room rising right off the toes of persons standing in it, or a portrait that makes such a virtue of crude drawing that the craftsmanship has apparently been consciously made naïve.

* * *

Frankly admitting that we can find nothing in such prints to admire, it is more profitable to turn to compositions that seem in themselves to have a reason for existence as meaning something to us as well as to the artist and the juror responsible. We can be as enthusiastic as the next one over Mr. John Taylor Arms's "Sunlight on Stone," another of his brilliant evocations in line of the old houses and Gothic churches that have lingered from the France of long ago. Also working in this vein, to a widely approving audience, are Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, Mr. Louis C. Rosenberg and Mr. Ernest D. Roth. Less representative, more pictorial, in their approach to architectural motifs are Mr. Herman A. Webster in "Venetian Moonlight," and Mr. Gerald K. Geerlings in "Scenes That Pass." These men make dramatic use of light in night scenes.

For representative work by familiar artists in their familiar treatments of their favorite subjects there are "Black Ducks Towering," a patterning of birds against the sky by Mr. Frank W. Benson; "Stone Cutter," another of Mr. Gifford Beal's sturdy salt water types; "Superstition Mountain," a nocturne by Mr. George Elbert Burr with a cumulous cloud over a templed mesa; another of Mr. John E. Costigan's variations on his mother-child-goats theme, "In the Fields," done in the open fields this time.

* * *

"Lower Manhattan," by Mr. Adolf Dehn improvises pictorially upon the essentials of the subject, producing something consistent within itself in its contrasting of dark foreground forms in movement against immobile light background forms. Mr. Ernest Fiene's "Bather" discovers the charms of a profile and a swirl of black hair as relieving accent to a thrice familiar figure study. Miss Wanda Gag's waggishness finds expression in every element of pattern and movement in "Grandma's Kitchen." Mr. Armin Hansen's imaginative use of light in modeling moving figures finds exemplification in his steeplechase subject with three horses "Over the Top." Mr. Pop Hart is represented by "Tzaracacua Falls," an original and well-made design that seems to need color to bring out the characterizing elements.

Mr. Louis Lozowick shows for our delectation the strong, clean lines of the beaming in "Subway Construction" as relief from the slum surroundings with their ever-obtruding line of washing out to dry. This recurs so often in exhibitions that one wonders why some dealer does not get up a special show some time, to be called "Back Yards of a Monday Morning." In "Crucifixion," Mr. William Meyerowitz builds his composition out of abstract cardboard figures, possibly as an experiment in evoking an emotion by playing heavily on the observer's imagination. "Page's House No. 3," by Mr. Robert Nisbet, is an altogether captivating report of the webbed forms of a clump of trees silhouetted at twilight above a deeply shadowed house. The patternings of such homely forms as telegraph poles, wandering rail fences and zigzag shadows lend charm to Mr. Orville H. Peets's "The Crossing." E. C. S.

Representative British Dramas, edited by Montrose J. Moses (Boston: Little, Brown, $4.50) is a revised version of Mr. Moses's assemblage of Victorian and modern British plays published in 1918, which proved so popular that it went into numerous printings. The original plan of including a biography and critical estimate of each of the dramatists represented has been retained, together with a comprehensive bibliography, which, like the introduction, has been brought forward to the present time. Playmakers who have come to the fore since the World War—Maugham, Coward, Dane, Monro and Monkhouse—are now included, three plays in the original compilation having been dropped in favor of a play by each of these writers. The whole work assembles 23 dramas, from 1820 onward, and setting forth the evolving styles and topics that have engaged British dramatists from the time of James Sheridan Knowles and Bulwer-Lytton through the various periods when leadership in stage writing has been in the hands of Boucicault, Taylor, Robertson, Gilbert, Jones and Pinero, to the moderns. Because of limitations of copyright, Barrie and Shaw are not represented.

A complete index has now been added to "Bristol & America," recording upward of 10,000 names of the early settlers in America, obtained from the records of the British Museum, and published by permission of the Keeper thereof.

Print Collecting

The Quest of the Print, by Frank Weitenkampf. New York: Scribner. $3.

FROM his vantage as a curator of prints in the New York Public Library, Mr. Frank Weitenkampf has for many years been looking out upon the print-making world with a dispassionate eye. Peculiarly he has been in a position to consider his subject on its merits, and, like the few other authorities in this field who are neither artists, dealers nor collectors, has been able to perform a stabilizing service during a period of large expansion of interest in prints. His book, "How to Appreciate Prints," is now in its fourteenth printing, his "American Graphic Art" is in its second edition. These books, with his "The Etching of Contemporary Life" and his many magazine articles and monographs, have been valued additions to any library concerned with art.

His newest work, "The Quest of the Print," comes patly as a clarifying study of the whole field of print collecting. Although his knowledge would enable him to unfold a tale that would startle readers who fancy that an etching is something of considerable value because it is an etching, he maintains his habitual discretion and eases his expert warnings to us so persuasively and reasonably that any collector, be he the veriest tyro, would find his interest in prints intensified rather than defeated by discouragement. Mr. Weitenkampf reserves until he is two-thirds through his book the disagreeable subject of frauds; but then with the seriousness that the topic deserves, explains plainly and in detail how the unwary may go astray when they think to purchase prints signed Dürer or Rembrandt. These and other great names have been ingeniously forged, and only a trifling detail, possibly, is discoverable in the copy to distinguish it from the genuine.

Again the uninformed collector is given the valuable caution, when he is thinking of buying a Whistler, for example, first to compare the prospective purchase with another print of the same subject. Only in this way may variations in the quality of the impression be discerned, and the comparative value of the two prints be determined. Such an examination may indicate that the buyer should stand out for lower price. At least, he will be more nearly certain, after such a test of values.

Mr. Weitenkampf makes no attempt to impose his taste upon the reader. The whole point of his argument is that the collector should buy what he likes, but should know why he likes it. The book often takes on the quality of a symposium of the best that is known and thought on the topics under discussion, as set forth in brief pointed quotations from other authorities on "Why Collect?" "What to Collect," "Specialties," "States," "Prints on the Walls," "How to Collect," to name chapter headings. The subject of "finds" is gone into with a thoroughness that should leave some readers with a diminished confidence that they can pick up treasures for a dollar or two in almost any old bookshop Mr. Weitenkampf rounds out his book with chapters on notable print collectors, outstanding print collections in the United States and public print collections, adding directions as to the care of prints, and a serviceable index.

Art for Schools, Teachers and others. Modelling, Craft, Animals in action. Courses—of work arranged. Apply to:—Wm. Bryan Binns A.M.C. M.R.S.T. (National Gold & Silver Medallist) "The Nook" 3[c] Church Road London HENDON N.W.4. Phone HENdon 3565.

FIRST BOSTON EXHIBITION
Watercolours
by
LORAN F. WILFORD
Etchings
by
EUGENE HIGGINS
GRACE HORNE GALLERIES
446 Stuart Street, BOSTON

PAINTINGS BY
DAVID PAIGE
of
ITALY
SPAIN
FRANCE
AND
AFRICA
ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

All American Loan Exhibition of Portraits of Representative Americans by Distinguished American Artists at the American Anderson Galleries 30 East 57th Street March 1st to March 19th Sponsored by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst for Benefit of the Free Milk Fund Coffee Stations
Daily Admission, One Dollar, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Sunday, March 6th Admission 50 Cents Sunday, March 13th 2 to 5 o'clock

Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Madonna Oretta'

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

IN ITALIAN opera of today there is a genre that is quite distinct from all others. It is what we might call the "Opera Recitande" as opposed to the opera that can be described as "Cantande." The former is inclined to reduce the music to a flimsy, sonorous veil through which not only the essentials but also the minutest details of the libretto are visible. The latter gives so much importance to the music that, at times, the action is deprived of its basic significance.

Between these two poles, contrary to the proverbial "middle way," we find that kind of opera which attempts to follow on the heels of the libretto and, at the same time, to kindle a torch on the altar dedicated to music. These are the operas which, with their creaking old vehicle of "Recitative Continuo," drag laboriously through the dust of the most conventional of librettos.

Not only the big operas, but all those which are vital, were born under the stars of one of these two poles. Should we start from the eighteenth century with the opera "Recitande," we finally come down to our times; if, however, we start from the seventeenth century, with the opera "Cantande," we find there are few, even today, who follow that most difficult path, and they are looked upon as rebels in the face of the laws of tradition.

It might be opportune to point out which operas I consider to be "Cantande" and which are "Recitande." I have already referred to this and it will be seen that the best method of judging the character of the opera is supplied by the theater. It is the book that decides to which category an opera belongs and one may see how Mozart, Rossini and many contemporary composers belong to the first group, while to the second group belong such names—to mention only two—as Bellini and Verdi.

A Florentine Setting

All this is a necessary preface to what I have to say about "Madonna Oretta," the latest work of Maestro Primo Riccitelli, presented at the Teatro Reale dell'Opera. In this opera he desires to follow the path so triumphantly opened by Compagnacci and produce a work in which the libretto is allowed free play.

It is a musical comedy, but one in which the action is not allowed to take the upper hand; the music becomes part of the libretto, the framework which brings the different scenes into harmony. This genre is not new and it has usually been adopted by the so-called veristic school—a versism, be it understood, which only applies to the action of the play. Everybody knows the comedy of Forzano on which the libretto is based; it is a picture of Florence in the sixteenth century, dominated by her love of raillery in which women played the principal parts. A Florence of easy manners, like a Paris of pre-war times but without the organizations for pleasure seekers. A Florence that was delightful, sympathetic, careless and pleasure loving. It is in this Florence that the comedy takes place, and Signor Riccitelli deserves great praise in that his music does not change the atmosphere of the play. His music is always in conformity with the text and is quite free of the rhetoric so often found in "Recitativo Continuo," which, not possessing any individual characteristic, flows easily and securely.

Simple and Spontaneous

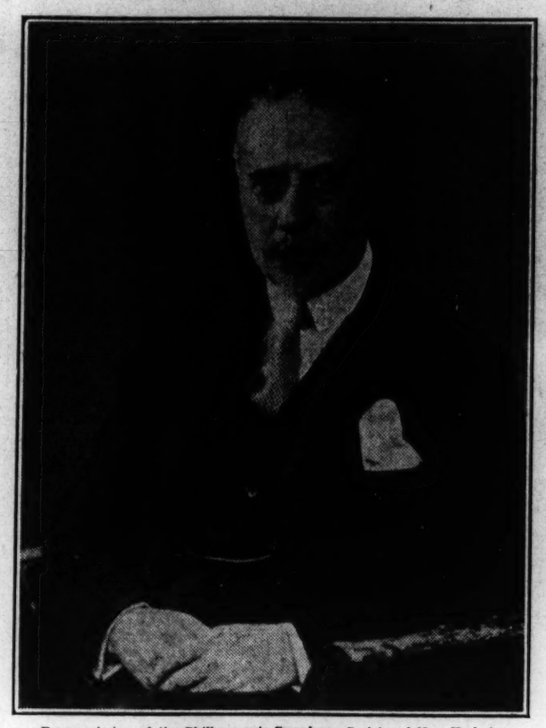
At the same time we must not conclude that the comic situations are translated by Signor Riccitelli into his music. His is a temperament that inclines to the lyrical and one should not expect any violent contrasts from him. In order to be convinced of this one need only think of the quartet at the end of the first act, where the music is resolved into its purest lyrical elements without conforming in any way to those closed forms so loved by Verdi, in which every character appears as a separate voice of the composition.

The characters are not treated with any special consideration by the music, but they express themselves according to the exigences of the episodes. One cannot say that Madonna Oretta, the Conte di S. Gemignano, or any of the other characters have their own individual musical mode of expression, yet each one contributes to the clarity of the action and the comic relief of the play.

In their general construction, operas of this genre are very similar to the works of Signor Wolf-Ferrari, in which the action flows easily and is in keeping with the characters on the stage. In Signor Riccitelli's opera, though the characters cannot strut about in their own musical vestures, they can, and do, lend freshness and vitality to the work. The music is simple, spontaneous and, without possessing any striking originality, entertaining and attractive.

The performance was admirable. Maestro Santini conducted with style and skill, giving the necessary vitality to the orchestra and infusing life into the declamatory parts. It was due to his efforts that the musical comedy achieved a genuine success. The protagonist, Signora Gianna Pederzini, is one of those rare artists who really know how to sing and how to declaim. Her portrayal of Madonna Oretta will remain as an unforgettable performance. She understood the part and with her inimitable charm and intelligence made it live again. From the moment she appeared on the stage one felt as in the presence of a Florentine lady of the sixteenth century. From her singing and movements down to the play of her eyes, she made use of every detail in order to give shape to the leading character.

Signora Carmen Melis gave a very good performance of Genovieffa and sang with the art and interpretive intelligence which have already made her famous. Signor Melandri was an excellent Conte di S. Gemignano and sang with sure art and great beauty of voice.



By permission of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York to The Christian Science Monitor

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM

A New Version of 'Huguenots'

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

ALTHOUGH it is not 70 years since that genial composer, Giacomo Meyerbeer, passed away, his life work is already almost forgotten in Germany. Yet there was a time when the operatic theaters of the world fought over "Robert le Diable," "The Huguenots," "The Prophet" or the "Africaine," and at least two generations of audiences saw in these works the model for great dramatic music.

In spite of these successes, the influence of Meyerbeer on posterity was unimportant. Even the "Huguenots," which was certainly his highest achievement, has vanished, owing, as is the case with his other works, to the utter nonsense of the text and the lack of musical depth. And yet this score is the strongest evidence of the genius of the master who had such magnificent control over his craft and who, in a happy moment, was capable of melodic ideas of great charm. These are, however, only isolated details, for the standard is perpetually in the balance and is seldom held during an entire act. In "Huguenots" it is the famous fourth act which stands out, with the scene of the "Schwerterweihe"—built up with an unfailing dramatic instinct—and the duet between Raoul and Valentine, an enchanting love-melody of undying beauty. In the second act there are also a few pretty ideas, particularly the G major Aria of the Queen, laden with ornate coloratura and her duet with Raoul. The rest is impossible today; it is not music of the heart or of the higher emotions, but the product of routine and a calculating thought. One finds this in the whole of the first, third and fifth acts. They are monsters of style, insupportably tedious in their absurd triteness, witnesses of an unscrupulous search after effects by a master who sacrificed imagination to sensationalism.

In spite of this, the fourth act does not lessen its hold on one, and it is due to this that so many attempts have been made to rescue the whole of "The Huguenots." For the performance at the Staatsoper unter den Linden a thorough revision was undertaken by Dr. Julius Kapp who, as Meyerbeer's biographer and as one who knew him, was certainly the right person for this task. Though he made considerable cuts in the first and second acts the central idea remains unchanged; the third and fifth were completely altered and only the fourth act was left in its original form.

These infringements are serious, but there was nothing else to be done if the work was to be given a renewed lease of life. In any case Dr. Kapp has succeeded in concentrating the action, which is now more condensed, lucid and logical and, therefore, more plausible. Dr. Kapp's outstanding merit is his skilful translation of the dialogue from Scribe's original text whereby many of the mistakes apparent in Castelli's hitherto adopted translation are removed. The copious alterations in the libretto necessitated a corresponding change in the score, for which Dr. Knapp had secured the assistance of Herr Leo Blech. From the Overture only the choral "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott" remains, and except in the fourth act, there are also many other cuts and changes. Several pieces of music not included in the score have been inserted; for instance, before the fourth act the "Struensee" Overture, one of Meyerbeer's best pieces, is played, and in the fifth act, which opens with a ball at the court of the Queen and closes with the "Night of Bartholomus," one hears the pompous "Fackel Tanz" in B-flat major.

The new arrangement of "The Huguenots" lasts three hours, while the original took nearly 4½. Yet, in spite of the cuts it is still too long. One good act is not enough to carry off a whole evening; all sorts of rubbish, therefore, has been dragged in in order to make the matter, at least, understandable. This is not the fault of those who are responsible for the arrangement, for they did their utmost to render the work effective.

In Meyerbeer's operas the effects depend mainly on the singers, and in this respect there was a particularly good cast for the performance at the Staatsoper unter den Linden. An ensemble of outstanding soloists were responsible for the chief parts. Frau Margherita Perras sang the coloratura of the Queen with dazzling virtuosity and gave an astonishing performance. Frau Anni Konetzni, though she has much to learn dramatically, sang the cantilenas of Valentine with a soprano of radiant beauty. Herr Marcel Whittrisch gave an excellent performance of Raoul and sang with great taste, and a "cantabile" which one had not heardl from him before. Herr Herbert Janssen was a splendid Nevers, Marcel was beautifully sung by Herr Emanuel List and Herr Walter Grossmann was an extremely good St. Bris.

At the desk was Herr Blech, who got some brilliant color effects from the orchestra and allowed none of the many subtleties of the score to escape him. Herr Gustaf Gründgen's production showed taste and tact, and Herr Rochus provided some beautiful and decorative scenery. There was much applause during the performance, which concluded with an ovation for the conductor, the producer and the artists.

New York Greets Sir Thomas Beecham

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SIFTED music, the public receives at the hands of Sir Thomas Beecham, who assumed charge of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on the night of March 2. The kernel, without dust and chaff, is a new thing, too, with concert subscribers here, for other conductors are more loath than he is to bend the back to the winnowing; others are less particular to give us the fruit of toil, breezy, clean, and sunlit.

At the start-off of the occasion, Sir Thomas garnered a shining harvest-hoard from a Russian area, "Ideas," some people, and "thoughts," others, call the material of a work such as that by Balakireff with which he opened; "themes" is the word that program annotators professionally employ. But whatever designation, informal or technical, we prefer, Sir Thomas is determined we shall have the substance pure and unmixed. Particularly at his début, he meant we should have the airs of "Thamar" in elemental simplicity and exactitude, instead of a big mass of sonority in which they were somewhere and somehow contained. It's truly a strain of melody that he goes afield for. It was the literal burden of the song that he brought home that evening.

How vividly, long ago, the Russian Ballet told us the story of Thamar and of her tower among the mountains of the Caucasus. The conductor—was he Mr. Ansermet or perchance Mr. Monteux? Suffice, that the artistic director was Serge Diaghileff. Nor was it all a matter of dance and pantomime, either. Balakireff's score, as interpreted by the instrumentalists of the matchless company, was veritably a picture.

But out of the wilds into the Elysian Fields, Sir Thomas went melodizing in the music of Haydn —Symphony in D major, or B. & H. No. 5. What conductors are thinking of when they make an old-school symphony in four movements sound like a tone poem continuously composed, they can best explain. That is how Sir Thomas treated the Haydn work, though he bated nothing of his zeal for keeping the phrases clear of accompanying encumbrance; always guiding the performance let us not say in classic style, but rather, what is just as good, with classic moderation.

From meads of asphodel to ground more like real, Sir Thomas finally took an excursion into the domain of Strauss, and returned with every last item of spoil from "A Hero's Life"—a glorious, if a heavy, load.

Cleveland Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — For the seventeenth concert of the Cleveland Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Nikolai Sokoloff, the major feature was Strauss's "Don Quixote," which served in place of a symphony. It had never before been heard in Cleveland. Mr. Victor de Gomez, first cellist, and Mr. Carlton Cooley, first viola, were the soloists. Mr. Sokoloff's reading of the complex score was a masterpiece of musical understanding.

The concert opened with three movements from the Grétry-Mottl Ballet Suite, "Céphale et Procris," its dainty measures detracting not at all from the sophistications of the burlesque score that was to follow. The program's second half contained the Introduction and Entr'acte from Moussorsky's "Khovántchina," the graceful waltz from "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky, and the Introduction and March from "The Golden Cockerel" of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra season's eighteenth program (March 11-12) contained by way of unfamiliar pieces Mr. Leo Sowerby's orchestral poem, "Prairie," played for the first time in Boston, and the Suite from the Stravinskyan ballet, "Pulcinella," unheard in Boston for nine years.

Mr. Sowerby's piece, based on a poem of the same name by Mr. Carl Sandburg, bears a quotation which speaks of sunset over cornfields, the "shore of night stars," the "wave lines of dawn up a wheat valley," the cries of threshing crews and the songs of harvest hands. It has been Mr. Sowerby's aim to paint the moods thus severally indicated. In realising his aim, he has eschewed too great a reliance on the methods of the "moderns." Ears that were affronted by Mr. Copland's "Symphonic Ode" probably will be soothed by this tone poem, for neither in dissonance nor in piercing sonorities nor in complexity of rhythms does it compete with that musical lamentation. Its material consists of themes which, if they are not distinguished are recognizable. Perhaps it was not without reason that Dr. Koussevitzky placed this score between the "Nuages" and "Fêtes" of Debussy and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel."

These three works constituted the second half of a program on which the "Pulcinella" Suite occupied the place of honor. This position was perhaps an exaggerated tribute. It cannot be said that this music represents the greater Stravinsky. Indeed it is one of the first of those works in which its composer, instead of continuing to rely on the inspiration which had enabled him to write the "Sacre" and the "Noces," chose to ally himself with various ancients. This ballet music, written "after Pergolesi," falls between two stools. As an entire work, it is neither Pergolesi nor Stravinsky. But the parts of it which are most pleasing —those contained in the Finale— are those in which Stravinsky prevails.

The program opened with an entrancing performance of the C. P. E. Bach-Steinberg Concerto in D major for orchestra. If Stravinsky had heard it he might have gathered that if you must tinker with the ancients, this is the way to do it.

For one thing all the composers represented on the program would have been grateful if they could have heard it performed, and that is for the beauty of tone, the virtuosity and the musicianship with which their works were set forth.

L. A. S.

Moussorgsky's 'Match-Maker'

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

A GROWTH of interest in Moussorgsky in the U. S. S. R. is manifest, and this has led the Russian opera houses to turn their attention to his operatic works, finished and unfinished.

Moussorgsky wrote four operas — "Boris Godounoff," "Khovanshchina," "The Fair at Sorochintsi," and the "Match-maker" — and, strictly speaking, only one of them was completed by him. This was "Boris Godounoff," of which he made two versions. Then "Boris" was revised by Rimsky-Korsakoff, whose edition is the one usually staged.

"Khovanshchina," left unfinished, was likewise taken in hand by Rimsky-Korsakoff, who gave it the form in which it is familiar to us. There is also a version of the final chorus by Igor Stravinsky.

Two composers — César Cui and Nikolai Cherepnin — undertook the completion of "The Fair at Sorochintsi," which has hitherto been staged in one or other of these versions; a new edition, however, is now being prepared for production in Moscow by Lamm and Shebalin.

Moussorgsky's other opera, "The Match-maker," ("Zhenitba," literally, "Marriage"), was only begun by him; he wrote the first act and then abandoned the plan. The opera has recently been completed by M. M. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, who has supplied the second, third and fourth acts and has also scored the first, the music for which was composed by Moussorgsky himself. It is running at the Radio Theater, Moscow.

"The Match-maker," which belongs to Moussorgsky's early period, is a very peculiar work. In it the composer attempted to provide a musical embodiment for everyday human speech, with all the natural intonations employed in ordinary conversation. For this purpose he selected Gogol's comedy and decided to adopt its text without alteration.

In composing the music for the production at the Radio Theater, Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, has endeavored to approximate as closely as possible to Moussorgsky's style, but has deviated somewhat from the original conception. Whereas Moussorgsky aimed at the musical incarnation of colloquial speech, Mr. Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's chief purpose has been to depict the old Petersburg, the Petersburg of Gogol's time. This has compelled him to depart from the text of Gogol's comedy to curtail it in several places, and to insert episodes not found in Gogol.

The Plot

The plot of "The Match-maker" is as follows: In accordance with the old Russian custom, a match-maker calls on a Petersburg bureaucrat, Podkolesin by name, and expatiates on the merits of the marriageable girls known to her. Podkolesin, a man of indolent temperament, has really no intention of marrying, but finds amusement and diversion in discussing the subject. During one of the match-maker's visits his friend Kochkareff happens to drop in. The notion of arranging a marriage for Podkolesin appeals to Kochkareff, and, to the vexation of the match-maker, he undertakes the business himself. The two men call on a potential bride and find at the house a number of pretenders to her hand. The girl's choice falls on Podkolesin. The date of the wedding is fixed, but the bridegroom, on the eve of departing to the church for the ceremony, becomes alarmed at the impending change in his peaceful existence, jumps out of the window and runs off. Kochkareff has to listen to a number of unpleasant remarks from the match-maker, whose rôle, contrary to all customs and precedent, and moreover ineffectively, he has usurped.

Vivid Portrayals

Moussorgsky's share of the music ends with Kochkareff's interference in the match-making; the rest is from Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's pen. In addition to their different approach to the subject of Gogol's gay comedy, and to the difference in their individual styles, there is also a difference in the musical setting of Act. I by Moussorgsky and of the remaining acts by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff. Whereas the former wanted his music to depict, not only the changes in intonation of the colloquial dialogue but also the inner experiences of the dramatis personæ, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff has seen in Gogol's plot the material for a bright and witty musical comedy, in the composition of which he has been entirely successful, but at the expense of unity of style, his own being simpler and less solid than Moussorgsky's. In spite of this, however, he has given us brilliant and vivid musical portrayals of Gogol's characters, particularly of the bride-to-be, faced with the difficulty of choosing a husband, and of the three rejected suitors—the retired sailor, the practical bureaucrat and the young fop who aspires to be a man of fashion.

The pleasure and satisfaction derived from the sparkling and interesting performance of "The Match-maker" at the Radio Theater testify to its success, both as a production and as the definitive version of Moussorgsky's unfinished musical comedy.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

The Bach Festival of 1932, given by the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penna., will be held May 13 and 14, under the leadership of Dr. Fred. Wolle, in the Packer Memorial Church, Lehigh University. On the first day seven cantatas will be sung, and on the second, the mass in B Minor.

Noisy Music

By BASIL MAINE

London

WITH a few exceptions, contemporary composers have been considerably influenced by the stress and din of town life. Sometimes the response is unconscious or subconscious; at other times it seems that the composer has definitely set out to rival and peradventure to overcome the hubbub of man and his machines. I amont referring merely to intensity and dynamics. A sonorous fortissimo is a happy noise to hear, and a muted trumpeter, bleat he never so sheepishly, can be very annoying. It is more frequently a question of harmony (not, of course, in the textbook sense of the word) and color.

We must assume that the composer is aurally far more sensitive than the average man; we may also assume that his analytical ear is forever discovering and rediscovering new tones, overtones and undertones in the audible context of his daily life, and that he is urged to experiment with these discoveries, combining and permuting them until he evolves a texture almost unintelligible to those who have not been in close contact with him during the process.

For this reason it would be well if there were more coöperation between composers and music critics. When a composer is about to embark upon a new symphony or an opera, let him call in his favorite critic (if he can find one deserving of so great a compliment), and let him alternately compose and confide to the critic the secret workings of his imagination. Let the critic sit to the composer, not as a model sits to a painter but as, in more leisurely days, friends would sit together.

Do not bother to object to this innocent proposal. No composer is likely to adopt it. After all, there are other ways in which criticism can remain in touch with the originative thought. But the public must exercise more patience with the critic in his task of propounding the new music, if only for the reason that the element of noise has come more and more into play and made his work a hundred times more onerous than before. He must take into account the fact that many sounds which formerly had neither meaning nor value have suddenly become intensely significant; the boundary between music (sound with æsthetic purpose) and noise (sound with no such purpose) is becoming increasingly difficult to fix. He must also take into account the fact that the standards of musical performance are suffering a violent change; and here again the influence of noise can be detected.

Take orchestral playing as an example. It is not fanciful to remark, I think, that the orchestras which are by general consent considered to be the best in the world are those which have the biggest reserve of power. People who delight in the delicacies of the woodwind know that the thrill of a big sound is in store for them. I have been playing over a record of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor for organ, played as a transcription by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The transcription (presumably made by Mr. Stokowski) is both ingenious and irreverent. There are even episodes where the transcriber has gone so far as to alter the composer's time-values. It would be interesting to hear his reasons. We should probably find that the alterations were made "for effect."

The whole performance is certainly effective, exhilarating in fact; but it is also terrifying. It is as far from the spirit of Bach as present-day Philadelphia is from eighteenth-century Leipzig. While it is impossible not to be deeply impressed by the unanimity and resilience of the strings, it is also impossible not to be apprehensive lest the fabric of the music be rent by their finely disciplined onslaught. The "attack" of the Philadelphia players, admirable as it is, is more military than musical. True, there are moments when the organ tone is very successfully simulated, but the impression is of a gigantic instrument designed to drown the accumulated traffic noise of the whole world, rather than of a sweet-toned two-manual organ fashioned to make music which shall melt into the quiet of a parish church.

'Eros Vainqueur'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AN EMINENTLY sympathetic gesture has just been made by the Opéra-Comique, but it is one which enters into the category of good deeds rather than into the frame of artistic achievement. Mr. Louis Masson has presented the lyric drama, "Eros Vainqueur," which is a result of the collaboration of MM. Jean Lorrain and Pierre de Bréville. This work was written a quarter of a century ago and since that time, every year, seriqus musicians—who, however, had not all read the score nor particularly the libretto—have continually protested against the unjust oblivion into which this respectable work had been allowed to fall. "Eros Vainqueur" was first produced at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels 20 years ago but no Paris director followed this example. The public lived thus on the legend of a masterpiece unjustly sacrificed, and it was with great good will that everybody prepared to repair the injustice to the authors.

Alas, the damage was irreparable. Twenty-five years, for a lyric work, is too much or too little. In a century or two an opera director—if there are still operas in the world—may be able successfully to present a piece like this which represents the most complete synthesis of the fashions and of the style which prevailed in Paris at the time of the exhibition of 1900. "Eros Vainqueur" will then be presented as an extremely interesting and significant specimen of style. It will be a museum piece, like the furniture of the cabinet-maker Majorel or like the famous entrance gates of the Metropolitan, the complex and restless architecture of which were due to M. Guinard.

But for an audience of 1932, these very special fashions have the inconvenience of "dating" in an indiscreet way. All women know that the costume or hat of yesterday is more severely outmoded than that of the day before yesterday. That is why "Eros Vainqueur" appeared to us in the pitiful and melancholy form of a faded flower or, more exactly, of an overelegant frock several seasons old.

"Eros Vainqueur" was indeed, at its inception, a very "up-to-date" work. M. Lorrain, the chronicler of the boulevards of legendary refinement, gave the tone in all advanced movements. He wrote for the composer a symbolic tale showing us an austere king who shut up his three daughters in a fortified garden so that they might never be exposed to the sorrows of love. One could draw from this subject a little picture of about 20 minutes or so; our two authors made of it an opera in three acts.

The poem of M. Lorrain is extremely finished and is composed of rare words and meticulously constructed turns of phrase. His style bears ostensibly its date of birth. One can say as much of the music of M. de Bréville. This music has distinction, elegance and grace. His orchestration is very successful. There is no trace of bad taste, clumsiness or vulgarity in this achievement which, in its time, would have been a revelation of the first order. Unfortunately, the lyricism of that period was very different from that of today. We are amazed at the extraordinary nonchalance with which it put up. At that period, evidently, time was not considered so precious as it is today.

The scenes were treated without haste. The declamation was slow and complaisant. An act was built up wholly upon a stagnant situation. They dressed it with songs, choruses, dances and long dialogues which then seemed the most natural thing in the world. Today such a frittering of time seems unbearable and that is why our collective impatience prevents us from taking pleasure in works like this. It is a great pity, for this score was the work of a true musician filled with tact and sensibility and it is sad to see that this quarter of a century has done him a definite wrong. "Eros Vainqueur," in spite of the excellent performance given by the Opéra-Comique, was not able to interest the public deeply.

A Record of American Music

Our American Music, by John Tasker Howard, New York: Crowell. $6.

NO GETTING away from Brooklyn, N. Y., when the question is of American music. Note should be made that Mr. John Tasker Howard comes from there. No getting away from the choir loft, either. Mr. Howard's original curiosity about the art of tone seems to have originated in church singing. His book, then, has definite geographic and emotional center. It belongs to a locality, and it partakes of a special attitude. The meaning of the possessive pronoun, "Our," in the title probably hinges on such considerations as these.

The author, when discussing the early music of the American Colonies, travels much in fancy up and down the Atlantic coast, from Boston to Charleston; but all the while he stays firmly ensconced in his garret, or his study, if that better suits, right at his old home. Describing developments in the nineteenth century United States, he travels hither and thither, from big city to big city on shore or prairie; yet however far with his imagination he may journey, he keeps his actual station somewhere in the neighborhood of the East and the North Rivers, and he holds the viewpoint of a characteristic New Yorker.

"Our American Music" is no book. It is a basketful of notes and scraps put in type and bound in buckram covers. Nevertheless, blue and gilt, it looks enough like a book to warrant its being placed on the music shelf of every library, and on the desk, piano or what you will of every musician. It wants, too, to be kept immediately available; for it belongs in plan and purpose to the present moment.

Happily, Mr. Howard, as historian, appears with his own countenance and comments with his own speech, instead of wearing the face and form of his predecessors and reciting with their voice and words. He seems, indeed, not to write, but rather to talk. Does he, by the way, as talker, ever let his tongue run away with him? On page 50, speaking of the late eighteenth century composer, Billings, he says that Billings's tune, "Chester," and the Revolutionary verses beginning,

Let tyrants shake their iron rod

were shouted by every soldier in the American Army. Someone might be thought of as interrupting a remark like that with request for documentary proof.

A basketful of notes and scraps, yes; and a great start toward a dictionary of American music and musicians. Plenty of reference guides, moreover, are thrown on the heap to enable curious seekers to find their way down through to any name, title or subject that interests them.

W. P. T.

So far; so Good! by Elsie Janis (New York: Dutton. $4) is this brisk vaudeville entertainer's autobiography, a story so awhirl with incidents of theatrical travel, pleasure trips and midnight suppers that the reader becomes slightly dizzy if he keeps at the book steadily. The style might be called snappy in its staccato and gamine raciness, and the pages are peppered with the writer's natural pride in her many successes as a variety bill headliner and as a musical comedy star. Though the record runs like a theme Miss Janis's attachment for her mother, tireless companion on the daughter's journeys and parties, devoted and canny business counselor. From the American soldiers in France Miss Janis earned a grateful appreciaton that has never waned. Undaunted by the shocks of war and the arduousness of travel near battle areas, she continued for many months an entertainer to the A. E. F. The book is a record of meetings with hundreds of the world's notables, with equally interested mention of a passing property man or an obscure variety performer. Unfailing is the gusto of this book, with its air of having been tossed off at top speed from beginning to end, with none of the conventional pauses for breath, as it describes the rise of a child entertainer to theatrical fame.

KIMBALL ORGANS

Correctly Designed
Superbly Built

SOME OF THE KIMBALLS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church	San Francisco
Fourth Church	San Francisco
Ninth Church	Los Angeles
Seventh Church	New York
First Church	New Rochelle
First Church	Little Rock
First Church	Oak Park
Second Church	New Orleans
First Church	Webster Groves
First Church	Kirkwood
Second Church	Spokane

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Established 1857
Kimball Hall, CHICAGO — 105 W. 40th St., NEW YORK

SKINNER ORGANS
Another Skinner Organ
in a Christian Science church, this being First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ridgefield, N. J.
ÆOLIAN-SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT—LAWRENCE GRAY
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming. The Hunted. The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

GILBERT MILLER presents
HERBERT EDNA BEST MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LAURETTE TAYLOR
in A NIGHT OF BARRIE
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE and
THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS
"The triumph of a magnificent actress."
—Herald Tribune
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St., E. of B'way Mts. Wed., Sat.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

Amusements

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
2 Weeks Only Beginning
Wed., March 30
First of The Bostonians' Musical Productions
Schwab and Mandel's
"THE NEW MOON"
With Charlotte Lansing and Michael Bartlett
All Star Cast
Company & Chorus of 100
Augmented Orchestra
MAIL ORDERS NOW
New Era Prices:
All Nights, $1.50 to 25c
Wed. & Sat. Mats., $1.00 to 25c
SEAT SALE OPENS MAR. 21
at Shubert Theatre and Boston Opera House

fine arts 2ND WEEK
ROAD to LIFE
THE FIRST RUSSIAN ALL TALKING AND SINGING FILM TALKIE
RUSSIA'S WILD CHILDREN TELL THEIR OWN STORY

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

The 1930 Pulitzer Prize Play
"The Green Pastures"
Visiting Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Spokane, and the Pacific Coast. Opening 3rd season Boston on Labor Day, Sept. 5.
Complete Original Production and Cast

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
MENUHIN
NEXT SATURDAY AT 2:30
Branson De Cou
and his
DREAM PICTURES
Alaskan Wonderlands
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00
WEDNESDAY AT 8:30
ARGENTINA

HOLLIS Next Mon. 1 Week Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15
Evs. 50c to $2. Sat. Mat. $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1
BLANCHE YURKA
in BERNARD SHAW'S
BEST COMEDY "CANDIDA"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Thur. Eve., March 17, at 8:30
CHARDON
FRENCH 'CELLIST, Assisted by Orchestra, RICHARD BURGIN, Cond.

JORDAN HALL, Boston
Sat. Aft., March 19th
AT 3
Howard GODING
PIANIST
Mason and Hamlin—Mgt. A. H. Handley

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Tudor Doorways as Types

Outstanding Characteristics in English Examples

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THOSE who are interested in the evolution of social conditions in England may find much food for thought in the study of old doorways. Better perhaps than any other architectural feature they record the growing friendliness which kept pace with the passage of the centuries. If anyone doubts this, let him make a few mental comparisons Let him contrast the massive and forbidding entrance to some Norman castle with the gracious hospitality of the Georgian doorway. The intention of the one is obviously to shut out. The other is a standing invitation to come in.

Between these extremes are various types of doorways showing different stages in the development of neighborliness. In Tudor times the English doorway, while still retaining its suggestion of exclusion, was nevertheless far more inviting than its medieval forerunners. Moats and drawbridges had receded into the limbo of the past. Even gatehouses guarding the immediate approach to mansions and manor houses were gradually going out of fashion. Political conditions were becoming more settled. Rich merchants dared to build their beautiful homes fronting town or village streets with no other protection from maurauders than a thick oaken door.

As the prosperity of the people increased, the settings of these doors became more elaborate, although the doors themselves retained their primitive and ponderous character. Coats of arms, either carved in wood or stone, appeared above them. The doors had a more ornate framework of carved jambs and spandrels, the latter often incorporating in their decoration the Tudor rose. Occasionally the portraits of the owners of the house would appear, cunningly interlaced among these intricate carvings.

Early Types

The earliest and simplest type of door construction, which persisted for a long time in cottages and humbler homes, was an assemblage of rough hewn oak planks held together at the back by crossbars of solid wood. Later the wooden battens were tongued and grooved together. These grooves were sometimes hidden by moldings applied on the outside.

All the ornamentation on the door itself was usually the direct outcome of functional needs. For instance, when nails or pegs were arranged in a decorative pattern (as frequently happened) this pattern almost always occurred just where the nails were used for practical purposes—that is, at intervals along the breadth of the door at those places where nails were required to fix it to the supporting ledge at the back.

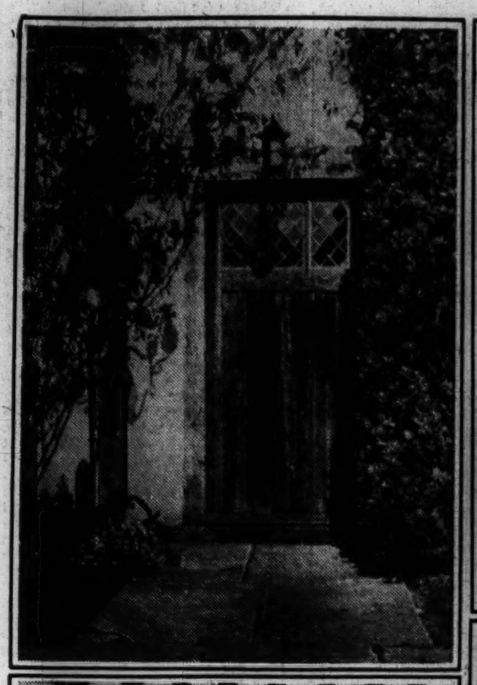
Hinges were of course indispensable. These were also given considerable decorative importance. Indeed, some of the old hinges are among the most beautiful survivals of hammered iron work. Let it be said here that most of the door furniture of these ancient entrances was made of wrought iron. Anyone who wishes to have a Tudor type doorway will do well to remember this. Nothing is better for an oak door than hammered iron accessories. Brass is out of place. It belongs more suitably to Georgian entrances.

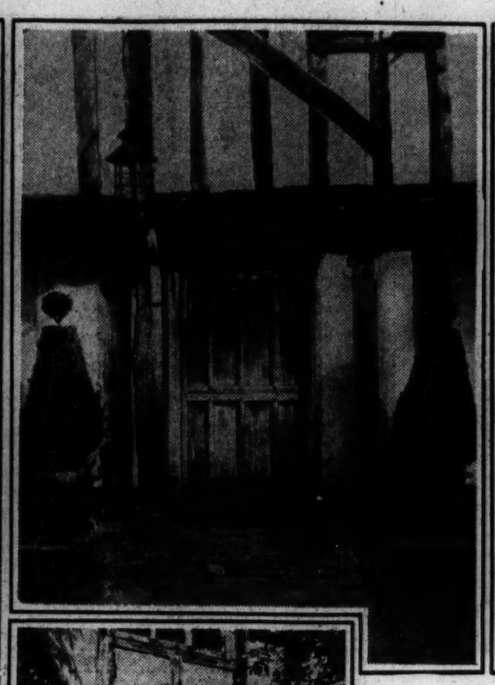
Even the simplest door can be transformed into something people stop to look at by the addition of a pair of good hinges, a latch with a well designed handle and door plate and an attractive knocker. All these things should be kept in their proper scale and character. An ornate knocker, which would do admirably for a manor house, would be merely pretentious and in bad taste on a cottage, no matter how fine its workmanship might be. Also one should not yield to the temptation to provide every conceivable accessory for a cottage doorway. Otherwise there is the risk of its seeming to be the entrance to a museum rather than to a home.

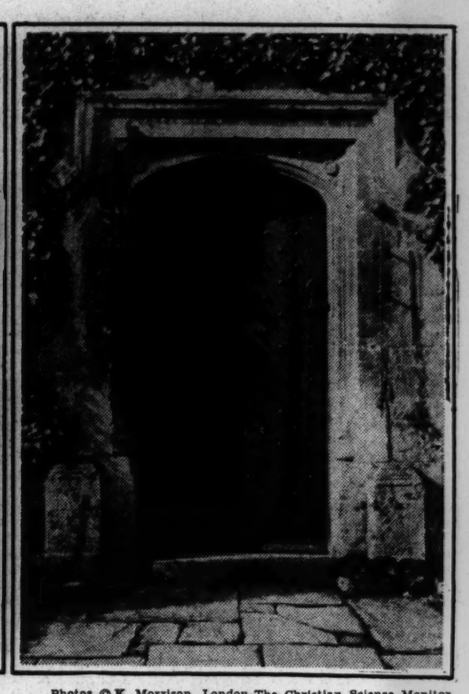
Taste the Restraint

The entrances pictured on this page are excellent examples of good taste and restraint in their equipment One of them shows a wrought iron bell pull attached to the oak beam alongside the door and a lantern fitted with an electric lamp. Another illustration is of a doorway giving upon a large garden. As the inmates of the house often have to be summoned from out of doors for meals, and as they would not easily hear a gong rung inside, the owners of the house had the clever idea of adapting an old church candle standard as a dinner bell.

There is such a demand for appropriate kinds of door furniture for old cottages and Tudor reproduction houses that in some counties there has been a revival of wrought iron work. Village craftsmen, whose families have practiced this art for generations, are turning out some delightful pieces, many comparing worthily with the achievements of the past.







Photos © K. Morrison, London-The Christian Science Monitor

AS IN THE DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS

Upper Row, Left: Although This Door Is Modern, It Is Suitable for a Tudor House Because of Its Simple Construction. The Fanlight of Diamond Panes Is Practical and Appropriate. Center: This Doorway of a Restored Farmhouse in Essex, Eng., Is a Good Example of Suitable Design and Accessories, All of Which Are of Wrought Iron. Right: Beauty of Proportion and Restraint in Ornamentation Characterize This Delightful Doorway in a Cotswold Village. Lower Row, Left: This Recessed Doorway Forming an Inner Portico Is an Exceptional Feature on an Old House in Ipswich, Eng. Note the Letter Box, Which, Though Modern, Is in Harmony With the Other Accessories. Right: Two Salient Features of This Sturdy Oaken Door on a Farmhouse in Sussex, Eng., Are Its Massive Hinges and Its Knocker, Which Is of Rare Tudor Design.

The Gentle Art Of Potting Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE art of potting a plant, one of the elementary phases of gardening, is often one of the least understood or most neglected. Just because a plant will continue to show a spark of life under the miserable conditions following some potting operations is no reason for thinking that the work can be done in any haphazard way. There is a difference—a vast difference—between a well-grown plant and one that is poorly done, and the former can never come from incorrect potting. It is not a difficult operation, this art of potting, and that is all the more reason for wondering why so few gardeners give it such a small amount of thought.

First of all, the pot should be clean before it is used. Even a new pot will need to be soaked in clean water for a few hours. Old pots should be scraped and scrubbed thoroughly. This is to clear away all possible chances of carrying fungus and other difficulties to the new plant, as well as to give it every opportunity for uninterrupted growth.

Drainage is another important factor in every potting operation. It must be remembered that a pot is not a natural home for any plant. Although some plants flower more freely when their root-run is restricted by a pot (gardeners call this condition pot-bound), still a pot-grown plant is living under unnatural conditions and every factor of its existence must be taken into consideration. And drainage is of first importance. Probably the best way to provide drainage in a pot is to use pieces of broken pots, the depth of this material depending upon the size of the pot and the plant. A large piece, concave side down, should be placed over the hole in the bottom of the pot. This will allow excess water to drain away and still keep the soil from washing out of the pot. Smaller pieces of broken pots or "crocks," as professionals term it, may be placed over and around this, and over all this should be placed a layer of leaves, peat or sphagnum moss to keep the soil in its proper place.

It is impossible to specify any definite amount of these materials which would hold good in all cases, for much depends upon the plan under consideration. A deep pot intended for seeds needs no more than two or three inches of soil, the balance of the space being given over to drainage material, while a small pot, say a three-inch one, may need no more than the single piece over the drainage hole. These points, as outlined, hold good in most cases, any may be varied to suit the needs of special purposes.

Likewise, it is hardly possible to name a single soil mixture which will suit all plants. Fortunately, however, most plants commonly used in window gardens and plants grown from seed to the planting-out stage will do well in the following composition: one part each of leaf mold, good garden loam and sharp sand. These should be run over a sieve once or twice to make them fine and get them thoroughly mixed. At the time of potting, it is important to see that the compost is just right as regards moisture content. If too dry, the plant is bound to suffer immediately; if too wet, the soil hardens and cracks when it loses its excess moisture, making a very poor growing medium. A good test of proper moisture content of a potting soil is to squeeze a handful and then suddenly release it. If it is moist enough to hold together yet fall apart at the slightest touch, the soil is just right for handling.

There are many short-cuts and "kinks" in handling pot plants which cannot be covered in this short space.

C. W. WOOD

A Nurseryman on Zinnias

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ZINNIAS are star performers in a garden. With ordinary care, they will bloom lustily through hot weather until late autumn puts a stop to their flowering.

For those who wish to be sure of an abundant show of flowers at the borders of vacant lots, as hedges and for a flower display in their dooryards, zinnias are a safe choice. Just how to grow them is simple enough, for but a few points must be observed. Annuals, like vegetables, are best when the growth is rapid, vigorous, uninterrupted by any setback. "Zinnias must be kept on the grow."

Steps in Planting

To prepare the seed bed, saturate the ground with water, using a sprinkler or if the ground is soft enough in the garden make trenches about 10 inches apart and run water down these very slowly so all the water will enter the ground, penetrating to a depth of about 18 inches. As soon as the ground is past the muddy stage, spade it up, breaking clods and lumps thoroughly. The next step is to rake it well and firm the soil by treading on it or, better still, make a home-made drag out of a board or box, weighing down with some rocks; run this drag over your seed bed until you have a firm, smooth surface. After this process rake it lightly, then take a pointed stick or "V" shaped hoe and make your trenches two inches deep and 18 inches apart. Now plant your zinnia seed and cover evenly with a rake, then pull your home-made drag over the surface until the seed bed is smooth and firm. The zinnia is a speedy grower, so in three days, or so, the seed will be up.

Don't thin until the plants are 6 inches high, then thin to 10 inches apart. If you see any signs of the cucumber beetle, dust the foliage with Paris green.

Leave the furrow open; don't disturb the plants; a little wilting doesn't hurt, but it shows they need moisture. Unless the weather is particularly hot and dry, wait until three weeks from the first irrigation and then flood again, letting the water run slowly in the furrows or trenches between the rows. In six weeks the plants should be a foot high and "throw the first bud," as the gardeners say. They are now established and will take fertilizer well, but don't put it close to the plants; keep it six inches away and cultivate, but not too deeply; just enough to keep the moisture in.

Now the well-grown zinnia "stools," or sends out branches like a prosperous rose bush or more thickly; it is going to have one or two dozen blooms. At nine weeks, give another irrigation—not so much water is needed as in the first two. The plants have branched out, the rows are filled in with foliage, well-leaved branches in bloom; half as much water is necessary this time. Run it in the furrows a little faster.

Now Water as Needed

From this time on the zinnias should be watered as needed, about every two weeks is enough unless the soil is quite sandy and does not retain moisture. One can take a two weeks' vacation and the plants go on blooming cheerfully, none the worse for the absence. The foliage closing over the roots prevents excessive evaporation. Pick the flowers and the bloom will be more abundant. For exhibition flowers, pinch off all flowers that appear to be "runts."

Zinnias may now be had in charming colors as well as in splendid giant forms. There are also dwarf forms, such as Lilliput zinnias, which make delightful edgings. Planting single colors of fine varieties gives a much more satisfying result than sowing mixed colors, for zinnia colors are so strong that one is likely to knock the other.

Try a row of burnt-orange shades, next a row of deep rose color, then a row of dark red or crimson. For another combination, try buff and bronze shades with a row of scarlet. And if the planting is to border a vacant lot, put behind the zinnias a row of sunflowers. You can plant zinnias from March through June in mild sections, in small trenches right outside in open ground where they are to bloom and they'll flourish like wheat. In sections having long winters, plants may be started inside and transplanted to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. In the latitude of the northern United States they may be planted well into July with amazing results, because they will bloom in 40 days from seed when started late in the season.

My Garden Hobby

Halden, Norway

Dear "Hobby" Readers,

Sitting over here in Norway reading my Monitor from page to page, devouring bits here and there, a great sudden rejoicing comes in my heart when I see that it is the day for "My Hobby" column—so I read every description, visiting all your gardens, celestial. But then comes the desire to add our garden scene to the lovely procession that has gone before this. Quite handicapped by the Latin names of plants and flowers (but which I am learning more and more as I read this column) and the garden being owned and managed by the loving hands of our hostess who rents us the upper floor of her villa, some flower beds and a tiny kitchen garden being included, I should like to give a description of this garden about us which has been ever an inspiration to me.

Like all the dearest dreams of a house and garden are some of the garden homes that crowd the outskirts of this small, gray cobblestone streeted village. This one has a high hedge of spruce on the boulevard side and the house is situated on the highest level of the sloping lot with high pine trees steepling up back of the two storied white house. On the opposite side of the lot a wall of rock juts up. Steps have been hewn in its side and a path leads to its green mossy top, which is not much higher than the house, and from which a fine panorama can be had of the winding fjords, with their many small wooded islands, the great rambling walls of an old fortress situated on another neighboring height, and down over the rooftops of the village. This great rock has, of course, many crannies all over it where many rock plants, clippings and even a bed of wild strawberries make their home. Late in the autumn the virginia creeper that has been planted there turns like a mantle of red flowing down over one side. Usually late in April or early in May come the first golden and violet crocuses, just at the foot of this great rock and a lovely pear tree stretching its limbs up over the rocky side provides a home for nest-making birds. Lily-of-the-valley grows here, the giant and the wild species. Each year they multiply bountifully.

In the beds about the house, tulips, all of Holland's finest varieties, literally pop up, together with narcissi, scilla, daffodils, hyacinths and the tiny blue bells of the muscari, or grape hyacinth. This is one of spring's most attractive bulb plants, I think. We have borders of iris and velvety primroses, their hues ranging all the way from canary yellow through the reds, lavenders, even to a shade of brown.

Our hostess has an unusual way of growing sweet peas that is very effective if one has a tiny round plot. She plants the seed all over and when the young plants begin to come up she places long branched sticks in the ground so that they all lean together at the top. Soon the plants are flowering and have reached the top—it is a cone of sweet peas.

It is impossible to tell of all the different flowers that our hostess has in her garden in a way that justifies their loveliness. In an old-fashioned home and garden, one comes upon the dearest surprises. A plot of columbine near the stone steps, a little carpet of carnation-pinks under the cherry tree, great bouquets of pinky-pink peonies that has been bound together around the middle so as to give a bouquet or bush effect, purple clematis that climbs the glass veranda corner, and down in the front beds, roses, crispy white, velvety red, peach colored, rambler. On another house corner old-fashioned oil-yellow roses that grow around a jasmin bush in a round bed. Delphiniums and larkspur of all the different hues of the sky and sea. In fact, the latter grow so successfully that I have come to think that they especially like the colder air. Canterbury bells, dahlias, asters, come later in the summer but the zinnia is hardly known. And as I cannot think of having a garden without zinnias, I have imported some large varieties from California this year and shall try to cultivate them.

Typical of most every garden here are the fruit trees that are arranged about the houses with lawns in between or in a tiny orchard effect all in one place. As our house lies quite at the back of the lot with its flower beds next to it there is quite a space which is planted with apple, pear and plum trees down before the house. Near the spruce hedge side are well concealed strawberry and raspberry patches, a tiny kitchen garden and a file of currant and gooseberry bushes wind along the path that leads to the neighbor's fence on the south side of the lot.

When all the trees stand in bloom and the lilac too, one is breathing perfume, hearing the bees and looking upon the fairest stage that can be found.

I am not sure if this letter can be rated as a real "Hobby" letter, but it has occurred to me that perhaps there were others who thought, like our friends when we told them we were going to Norway to live, that Norway had only polar bears and icebergs to be proud of. If it were not for space I would love to go on further and tell about the verdure of the woods, the beautiful white birches, the wild flowers, the berries and mushrooms that are so bountiful there. A forest full of goodies and treasures strikes me as a wonderful find, but perhaps that is because I have always dwelt in large civilized tracts called cities.

A thousand good wishes to all the "Hobby" gardeners, thank you for all your interesting letters you write and thanks to the editor for such a splendid idea—for we are all learning much in this way, I am sure.

(Mrs.) F. M. S.

Photo by George Stephenson-The Christian Science Monitor

How It Happened

Spring, sitting drowsy under the maple,
Half asleep from her wintry nap,
Sprang to her feet when the March wind kissed her—
And spilled every crocus she had in her lap!

DREW SHERRARD.

'Please Tell Me—'

"I should like to know if hardy azalea can be grown in this region around Chicago. Also the culture and soil necessary for wild mountain laurel, also trailing arbutus."—Mrs. T. A. P., Harvey, Ill.

Both the azalea and the wild mountain laurel need acid soil and, like their cousins the rhododendrons, do not thrive in the great limestone regions of the Middle West. Fifteen azaleas are native to eastern North America and can be found growing wild from Labrador and Newfoundland to southern Florida and westward around the Gulf of Mexico into Texas and northward into Arkansas and Oklahoma; while west of the Rocky Mountains a single species occurs from southern Oregon to Southern California. There are, of course, many botanical varieties of these 16 species. On the whole, then, the soil of the middle West is against cultivation of these lovely flowering shrubs, and the sharp extremes of climate, also, are hard for them. Whether careful treatment of soil or the importation of enough in which to raise a few specimen plants would be successful, we are not sure. We suggest that on this subject you write to the head of the conservatory of Garfield Park, Chicago, or the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill. Do you know the excellent little book "Azaleas and Camellias," by H. H. Hume, published by Macmillan?

Trailing arbutus grows in the region known as The Dells, near Baraboo, Wis., and elsewhere fairly near you, where the conditions are favorable. Arbutus that I have known is found in pine-wooded glens, where moss and leaf mold are thick and mountain tea and ferns are friendly neighbors. I have known it, also, on the south side of an open wooded hill, but here again it was sheltered by pines and junipers, and cuddled against boulders. "Hortus" by Bailey, assures us that it can be cultivated in a garden if the natural conditions are imitated. Acid soil (plenty of rotted leaf mold) and shade are prime requisites. Propagation from seeds is more satisfactory than by division. For seeds you might try Gillette Fern and Flower Farm, Southwick, Mass., or George D. Aiken, Box 143, Putney, Vt., or Garden in the Woods, South Sudbury, Mass. They specialize in wild flowers. The Illinois chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, can be addressed, care Mrs. Robert Work, Corresponding Secretary, Barrington, Ill.—Editor.

100 Gladiolus Bulbs, $1

with Cultural Directions

Sure blooming young bulbs. Each lot containing 40 varieties. Giant flowering types, pastel and orchid shades, smokies, lavenders, blue, pinks, red, yellow, white. Delivered free in U. S. Send for list of the Modern Gladiolus.

HOMER F. CHASE, Nashua, N. H.

Curtis & Pope Lumber Co.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Cor. Albany Street and Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Ken. 8700

Branch Yard
50 CRAFTS STREET, NEWTONVILLE
NEW. 1291

Heating and Plumbing Inspections

We are glad to offer without charge during March inspections which may show savings in operating and repair expense.

CALL
Buerkel & Co.
INCORPORATED
24 Union Park Street, Boston
Hancock 5454
or in emergency on Sundays, holidays or nights
Hancock 2145

But is it right for YOUR garden?

Will the colors of that new flower you have in mind harmonize with those of its neighbors? Would the newcomer flourish in such a sunny (or shady) spot? Is your soil too light — or heavy — to produce good results?

Dreer's Garden Book (Pages 49 to 207) answers such questions and many others in connection with a thousand plants and flowers. That is why it is known as the one completely authoritative work of its kind. Yet it is sent free on request to those interested in vegetable and flower seeds, roses, perennial plants, etc.

HENRY A. DREER
Dept. I 1306 Spring Garden Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DREER'S

Gladiolus Bulbs
100 STANDARD MIXED VARIETIES POSTPAID ANYWHERE IN U.S. $1.25

A splendid collection, assorted colors, all blooming size bulbs, guaranteed to please. This offer holds only until stock is exhausted.
Price List of Named Varieties Free.
THE PATASKALA NURSERY & FLORAL CO.
Pataskala, Ohio

"Tuffk"
The towel of the modern home.
ALL LINEN
Wash Cloths....25c
Guest Towels...75c
Hand Towels..$1.25
Bath Towels..$2.50
(extra large)
SOLID COLORS, WHITE, RAINBOW OR COLORED HEMS
Mail orders filled
The LINEN SHOP
62 Brick Church Plaza, East Orange, N. J.
428 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

"The House That Rents for a Song"

White ash, removable bottom, exposed parts weatherproofed. Perch above the opening to prevent sparrow, the wren's natural enemy, from molesting. Method of hanging, nearest approach to wren's natural home.

Ornamental as well as useful and an added attraction to any Home or Garden.

Complete with Arm $1.50
Postpaid
ROCK-A-BYE WREN HOUSE CO.
DOWAGIAC, MICHIGAN

BIRDABODES

"Buy a Bird House Rent It for a Song"

Built of copper bearing, metal, durable—easy to clean — well ventilated—a home your feathered friends can really enjoy. Two-tone sylvan color harmonizes with nature's surroundings. Hardware stores, Department stores, Seed stores, Florists, etc., write for dealer's proposition. Postpaid anywhere in the U. S. upon receipt of..... $1.25

NO. 1 R WREN
7" High With Chain Hanger; also other styles.

Manufactured by
DEMMLER BROS. COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Everblooming Field-Grown ROSES

"Economy Six," $3.75, Prepaid

A well-balanced Collection of Hybrid Tea (Everblooming) Roses, including several recent novelties.

RED RADIANCE, clear, even red; SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET, pure deep yellow, thrice a Gold Medal winner; WILHELM KORDES, golden yellow shading to copper, recent introduction; BETTY UPRICHARD, beautiful salmon-pink; LOS ANGELES, deep coral-pink; FADRE, coppery scarlet. Strong 2-yr., field-grown plants, guaranteed true to name. Send $3.75 for all six, prepaid.

FREE Catalog describes full list, including Climbers and Novelties.

Rosedale Nurseries Box M, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Cuts Paint Bills

PLASCOTE Plaster Paint is as economical as water paint. No preparatory sizing of the plaster walls is necessary. It dries in two hours . . . leaves a tough, hard finish . . . hides undersurface in one coat. Comes in white and soft pastel shades . . . Highly endorsed.

5 lb. can *(makes a gallon)* sent on approval. Pay $1.00 if satisfied with results.

MADE-RITE PRODUCTS CO.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Bartels
SINGING Canaries
$2.50
© 1932
Guaranteed Harz Mountain Singers
Imported directly by us
Cages $1.50 up
Keep Your Bird Singing with Bartels Song Food and Bartels Canary Candy.
45 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
Opposite Hudson Terminal at Cortlandt St., I. R. T. and B.-M. T. Subway Stations and "L" Stations

Gladly . . . No charge is made for helping estate or home owners to select just the right wooden fence nor for helping to plot needs. All kinds available: Hurdle, Post & Rail, French Picket, etc.—also fine garden furniture.

RUSTICRAFT FENCE CO.
1709 PARKWAY . . . PHILADELPHIA

California SUN RIPENED SEEDS

Fraser's California Ostrich Plume Aster

●The aster is the Queen of Autumn Flowers. Our strain is distinguished by enormous heads of bloom in exquisite colors, long stiff stems, and plants two feet high of unusually vigorous habit.

No. 142—Fraser's Rose ..... Pkt. 25c
No. 146—Fraser's Purple ..... Pkt. 25c
No. 147—Fraser's Light Blue, (a new color) ..... Pkt. 25c

FRASER'S RAINBOW ASTERS

●Our new improved strain of wilt-resistant single aster. A charming and graceful addition to your garden.

No. 290—Rainbow Pink ..... Pkt. 25c
No. 291—Rainbow Carmine, Pkt. 25c
No. 292—Rainbow Lavender, Pkt. 25c

FRASER'S FAMOUS KING ASTER

●These are so different from other asters as to almost form a distinct class of their own. Grows 1 to 1½ feet, flowers of great size with narrow quilled petals, luxuriantly double and will last longer as a cut flower than other asters.

No. 322—Crimson King, brilliant and strikingly different color, Pkt. 25c
No. 323—Lavender King ..... Pkt. 25c
No. 326—White King ..... Pkt. 25c

SPECIAL OFFER

Your choice of any 6 pkts. listed above for..... $1.00 POSTPAID

●Cut this advertisement out, check the numbers wanted, mail with check or money order.

Our 1932 60-page Catalog, listing the finest of flower kingdom, with every order.

Fraser Seed Ltd.
California's Exclusive Flower Seed Growers
1000 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

George Baxter, Picture Printer

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

DURING part of the time when Currier and Ives were producing in New York City the lithographs which recorded so many current aspects of life in the United States, an English artist engraver and printer was serving his country in a manner which is in some ways comparable.

George Baxter's business activities extended from about 1835 to 1860, a quarter century which resulted in the production of about 400 colored prints. These included records of contemporary events, landscapes, portraits, reproductions of paintings by leading artists and numerous romantic subjects. In this manner, nearly 1,500,000 copies, it is estimated, were distributed either as separate pictures or as book illustrations. The original prices for single prints ranged from 6d. to 10s. 6d., approximately from 12 cents to $2.62.

Most of them were of such delicate tints that they would not make good newspaper cuts. So, three figures have been chosen to suggest, as well as black and white can do so, the high character of Baxter's work. Its chief attraction is in its color and, to one familiar with the printing processes, there is prompt admiration for the versatility and exceeding technical skill of this picture printer. His work is remarkable for the refinement of its almost microscopic details, for the depth and richness of its colors and for the exact register of the numerous impressions. To these merits was added finish and delicacy of treatment, all contributing to give his prints a preëminence which is quickly seen when compared with the best work of his contemporaries.

The Englishman's pictures reflected the tastes of the established, comfortable home of early-Victorian days, where romantic traditions and polite conventions controlled. The enterprising New Yorkers supplied a youthful country and a restless public, that was gaining wealth quickly in towns or was wrestling with primitive nature on frontiers.

Most Baxter prints cover but a few square inches, minutely detailed and decorous. Currier and Ives spread over three square feet scenes of the farm or the village or the prairies or the race-track, vigorous with hard-muscled action. Each had a place in the American home of 80 years ago as the heritages of those days prove to us. Selections of either or both might well be chosen for our homes of today, with due regard for the uses of the rooms where the prints were to hang.

Although the popular character of Baxter's work and its large volume and its date are points that find similarity in Currier and Ives's activities, the nature of the processes were wholly unlike, and the size of Baxter's prints varied between one inch by two and 11½ by 15½. The smallest were used on the packets of ornamental needle boxes which were popular at the time—1840 to 1860; the largest was a portrait of Queen Victoria.

Artist, Engraver and Printer

Baxter called himself a picture printer, his purpose being to supply to the public, as cheaply as possible, faithful miniature copies of such works of art as would most interest it. He was himself an artist as well as a printer of supreme skill; an engraver, who was expert in working on wood as well as on copper, zinc and steel. While he had numerous employees, it is recorded that he kept to himself important details concerning the mixing of the colored inks and the actual manner of applying the different impressions which gradually built up the completed print. As many as 22 separate imprints were necessary in some cases, and five were required on the cheapest forms.

The patent which was granted to him in 1835 was based on the use of a metal plate and wood blocks. The first, usually engraved in aquatint, produced the entire design in one tone. After a lot had been thus run through the press, the metal plate was removed and a wood block substituted, by means of which a certain color was placed with the greatest precision on certain portions of the design. Then another block, differently cut, impressed another color, and so on through the series. Often the later colors overlaid the earlier ones, just as the three-color processes of today obtain natural effects by manipulating the distribution of three primary colors.

While Baxter's prints are well known in the United States, they can hardly be called common now, but were to be found in many homes 75 years ago. Unlike the English makers of china of his time, or the publishers of steel engravings, he chose but few American subjects and did not seek actively that country's trade. He did visit America at the time of the exhibition which was held in New York in 1855, but there is little to show for it in the way of pictures. Two or three Negro subjects reflect the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852.

Much of his attention was given to missionaries and to numerous popular episodes in their experiences. In fact, there is a portion of his work which is known as the Missionary Prints Period. This extended for eight years following 1838 and resulted in the appearance of about 30 issues. Then there is the Exhibition Series of 35 which were sold as Baxter's Gems of the Great Exhibition held at Crystal Palace in 1851. This was the most ambitious project of its sort which the world had ever seen, offering in its paintings, its sculpture and its architecture, opportunities which were eagerly accepted. The largest of these were two which showed the exterior and the interior of the exposition building. They measured 12¾ in. by 6in., were originally sold at 3s. 6d. each.

The End of His Business Activities

Great as was Baxter's success in the quality and quantity of his output, he was not a good business man, his entire equipment passing out of his hands in 1860, at a sale which continued for a fortnight. Although the metal plates and the color blocks with which he had turned out such masses of pictures were bought by those who were skilled in the craft, none were able to use them with results which approached those of their first owner. For that matter there was little business reason for continuing his laborious process, for chromo-lithography had appeared in the 1840's and twenty years later had become perfected to a high degree.

Prints made in his manner disappeared as a current commercial item and came to be neglected. Interest was revived by enthusiasts who began collecting his work about 1893. Then, led by a Mr. Mockler, a Baxter Society was formed for the collection of his prints and the study of all phases of Baxter's accomplishments. Mr. Mockler secured some of the original plates and produced a folio of reprints, but the Baxter Society did not last long. Later, the regard of collectors for his work increased greatly and led to the publication of bulky volumes of biography and technical record, as well as catalogues of sale prices, some of which make the diversion of collecting Baxter's prints look like a costly hobby.

A few licenses were granted by Baxter to other printers, Le Blond being the one whose name is most often seen. A series of 32 ovals, 5 by 6½ inches, are commonly associated with the Le Blond name. The subjects are chiefly landscapes with figures, printed in colors stronger than those used by Baxter. While of a high quality of execution, they do not reach his standards, and are readily recognized.

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

Baxter's portrait of the Duke of Wellington, done in five colors in 1838, and measuring 3 by 4¼ inches. "The Belle of the Village" is an example of his finer work, above average size, being about 6½ by 8 inches. Most of Baxter's prints show formal or serious subjects, but a few have a touch of humor. This beggar-boy type, 4½ by 6 inches, is entitled "Copper, Your Honor?"

The chief licensee of Baxter's process was Le Blond & Co., best known for a series of 32 oval prints produced in the 1850s. The original of "The Gleaners," pictured here, is rich in the gold and russet of harvest time, when the green trees have partly turned brown

What Type Furnishings?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Mich.

"WITH electric lights, telephone, radio, the very latest in kitchens and baths, central heating, even air conditioning," say the modernists, "how can we accept homes and furnishings of our grandfather's time? Outfitting a home of today with antiques is like continuing to use kerosene lamps, or like depending on open fireplaces for our heat, or replacing our smart and comfortable car with the old horse and buggy. Let us bring our homes up to date! Let us be our age!"

They may be right—theoretically. Yet there are many of us who still rummage the countryside for antiques, haunt stuffy auction rooms, treasure rare old pieces. Why do we do it, and why are we going to continue to do it?

There are several reasons. Perhaps we like old furniture in our homes for sentiment's sake. Pieces may have been in the family for generations, handed down with respect. They suggest the stability and tradition or the romance of ancestral family life, and will always be preferred by some of us. It is not the old chest, the hooked rug, or the slat-back chair which is so valuable to us, as is what the piece suggests.

Harmony in House and Contents

If one has an old house, what is more logical than that it should provide a background for furnishings of a period contemporary with itself? If our house is colonial, we will want colonial furniture, or if it is no more than 50 years old, Victorian pieces will be more suitable. Not that it need be a museum. We want homes to live in, not for exhibition. And furniture of different periods and countries may sometimes be used very nicely together, if they are of the same general type. French provincial pieces fit in acceptably with early American, expressing as they do the same sturdy, handmade origin. The richness of certain Italian furniture combines well with the heavily carved Georgian types of England. French pieces of the Louis XV style may be used with many English or American types, joining dignity to daintiness.

But what of those of us who have no such background, no ancestral halls, no inherited heirlooms? In many families, particularly outside of New England and the South, the old pieces have been gradually dispersed until there is practically no furniture left which carries a tradition with it. Young people starting their homes and planning their furnishings will hesitate whether to choose antiques or "go modern." Some will buy characterless new furniture, such as is being manufactured in great quantities. Others will more courageously choose ultra-modern furnishings.

Some Reasons for Old Types

Still others will say, "I will choose antiques because I am sure of them. They have survived all these years, and are likely to be treasured as many more. They will probably increase in value. How do I know that this modern furniture will last? Perhaps the vogue for it will pass, and I shall have to discard it. I will choose something which has already proved its worth."

They will gather together old pieces, often at very low cost, have them refinished as they can afford it, or even do this work themselves. Old chairs, chests-of-drawers and tables, chosen with discrimination and often with the thought of some particular spot in the house, soon provide backgrounds of individuality and charm. Antiques need not be rare and expensive. There are to be found many excellent pieces, of not too long ago, which are of good, honest lines and workmanship.

And here we approach the main reason why so many people choose antiques. They stand for character. They were made by men who knew what they were doing. They were carefully designed, and fashioned singly by hand. Beautiful woods were chosen, for the old designers had a taste for surfaces. If there was carving, it was handwork, not the machine imitation which somehow lacks interest.

Attractions of Modern Types

Even if we decide to furnish our homes in the modern manner, with its simplification, the antique still has its place. Old pieces of dignity fit in harmoniously with the modern scheme, all of them reflecting a somewhat formal manner.

Certainly, modern furniture is beginning to acquire a real harmony and beauty. The freakish novelties of its first years are seldom seen now. Modern designers are producing furniture which is extremely interesting, with simple shapes, lines which are appropriate to mass production, and in beautiful and choice woods. If selected with discrimination, such pieces are charming and distinguished.

Yet one difficulty in the matter of this contemporary furniture is the very fact that it is often integrally a part of the room, a feature which in itself makes for harmony. Niches, alcoves, built-in bookcases and desks, are not, however, always practical. People of moderate budget, faced with possible moving, cannot choose such schemes, no matter how much they admire them. They can achieve "character" or "atmosphere" by using antiques, striking the modern note in the simplicity of their arrangements, in draperies, electric light fixtures, modern couches, and upholstered chairs, America's great contribution to comfortable living.

Thus, with all the conveniences of the new age, we do not feel entirely inconsistent in using antiques of character, for things of real beauty are never out of date, and will yield increasing enjoyment with the years.

L. J. G.

Silver Salmon, $1700 per Pound

By "COLLECTOR"

London

OLD Georgian silver caddy spoons seem to have taken on a new lease of popularity among both American and British collectors. As there are known to be more than 200 varieties from which to choose—no one can say precisely how many types there are—and the majority cost only £1 or so apiece, that popularity is explained easily.

Hitherto the most prized was the type known as the Eagle or Eagle's Feather, the concave body of the bird forming the bowl, and the neck and head, the handle. This has been considered the queen of all, owing to its combined rarity and artistic merit. Anything from £8 to £20 has been asked and received for a fine specimen.

A surprising new star, for the present of the first magnitude, has recently swum into the collector's ken and is seriously threatening the supremacy of the Eagle. This is the Salmon, a Scottish variety made in Edinburgh in the late eighteenth century.

Dealers are now combing the country to try and meet the importunate demands of collectors who wish to add a fish to their Lilliputian treasures. As only a handful of this type appears to have survived, the dealers' task is not an enviable one. An American visiting London a few months ago is said to have captured one of the few "salmons" that have appeared in the market within recent years, paying approximately £9 for his purchase.

The most common type of caddy-spoon that takes the form of a diminutive jockey's cap and costs from £5 upward continues to be the favorite on both sides of the Atlantic. Would-be purchasers should, if possible, buy only specimens of the jockey cap that bear the silver-marks punched either on the visor, or else on the body, of the cap.

The button on the top of the cap may bear the correct old Georgian hall-marks and maker's mark. This has, on occasion, proved to be a piece of silver cut out from another less valuable piece of Georgian plate, such as a vinaigrette, and soldered into the top of an otherwise modern spoon.

Adds to Yale's Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn.

EXHIBITION of 60 pieces of early American church and domestic silver to the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection in the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts was announced lately by President Angell. These additions bring this collection to the very forefront of its kind, it is said.

The church plate gathered here is a representative group, comprising objects used in the religious ceremonies of three faiths. Earliest in the point of time are four beaker-shaped cups with single strap handles, presented to the Church of Christ in Hull, Massachusetts, about 1724 and made by Boston men.

Myer Myers (1723-1795), famous Jewish silversmith and president of the New York silversmiths' society in 1776, was the fashioner of the "pointer" and "Crown of the Law" used in the synagogue. A monstrance dating about 1800 was made by Joseph Lownes, prominent Philadelphia silversmith of that time. His contemporary, Christian Willtberger, is represented by a communion set consisting of a handsome flagon, two large chalices and three plates of pleasing simplicity. Thus were three faiths served in Philadelphia.

Of the domestic plate, the earliest and one of the most interesting pieces is a porringer made by P V B, an unidentified New York silversmith of the seventeenth century. It bears the inscription "1668 Wunn att hanpsted plaines March 25" and is the earliest known American turf trophy. It dates back to the days of the English occupation of New Amsterdam and to the introduction of the sport by Governor Nicolls.

Along with the exhibition of recent accessions will be shown a loan exhibition of silver made by Cornelius Kierstede (1674-1753). Trained in New York, Kierstede came to New Haven in 1722 for the purpose of mining copper in Mount Carmel. This proving unsuccessful he settled in New Haven, following his trade. The Darling bowl presented to Thomas Darling, Yale 1740, and his tutor from 1743-1745, by his students in 1745, was made by Kierstede. His son-in-law Mores Mansfield was graduated in the class of 1730.

In the same gallery there is now being shown an important selection of very early American blown-glass flasks. These are also a part of the Garvan collection, as are the crude glass beads made at Jamestown, Virginia, over 300 years ago.

The Sensible Hobby

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ALL wise collectors of antique articles endeavor to specialize by limiting their purchases to one or two different classes of old objects.

In the case of a collector who has only small means available, utility should always be foremost in his thoughts. It is waste of money to buy in a haphazard manner, and the modest collector who buys without a definite object in view is like a woman buying yards of material which she foresees no way of using, simply because it is cheap.

Odd pieces of anything are difficult to dispose of, and when sold are often parted with at a loss, hence the desirability of a definite purpose

Assuming one cannot specialize on expensive furniture or pottery, there is great interest in acquiring old pieces connected with and likely to be useful to some particular part of the home.

Take the fireside, for instance. Brass candlesticks in a large variety of shapes; bellows, brass mounted, carved or even plain; candle snuffers; trays in brass or pewter; a brass perforated fender; old pieces of china and glass; an old brass warming-pan; all seem to fit appropriately into their place at the fireside. These and other articles, such as fire-dogs, brushes, fire-irons, productions of olden times, can be picked up now very cheaply.

As regards the warming-pan, it is one of the favorite articles of the "fake producer." If the pan is bright inside, or has the appearance of having recently been dulled, indications point to a modern reproduction. Brass articles should be particularly examined and a guarantee obtained that they are solid and actually old.

In addition to the articles mentioned, if an old spinning wheel made of oak or beech can be acquired at a reasonable price, it will be a great addition. Of course, old American or English armchairs form a valuable adjunct to the fireplace.

This phase of collecting offers a wide scope which appeals not only to the expert but to the man of limited means, for all the articles mentioned consist of objects of daily use.

S. B.

STAMP DEALER

W. C. HENRY 36 Province St. Boston

NEVER Before Such Quality at This Price!

This comfortable lounging chair with down and feather loose back pillow, spring cushion in seat. In choice of imported tapestries, damasks or brocatelles. ONLY $37.50

Mail orders filled. Ask for Booklet of Colonial Pieces.

HOWARD L. PRIOR
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
27 HAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON
2nd Floor Capitol 2328

Picture hanging is easy and
Won't Mar Walls
If you use Moore Push-Pin and Moore Push-less Hangers
10¢ to Hang Up Things
packets everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.

Old English Furniture Works of Art

LONDON 26 King St. St. James

NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Second shipment arrives
The first sold out in a rush

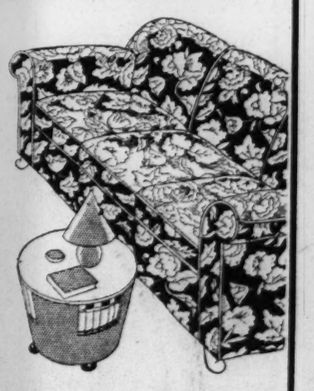
Tuck and button Slip Covers

Adaptable to chairs and davenports of standard construction

Cretonne
For Davenport $2.95
For English Club chair, wing chair, button-back or Cogswell chair $1.95

Jaspe Cloth
For Davenport $5.95
For English Club chair, wing chair, button-back or Cogswell chair (green and rust) ... $3.95

Flowered Sateen
Covers for the small boudoir chair ... $2.95



Each cover is accompanied by illustrated directions for adjusting . . . you'll be amazed to find how simple they are and delighted at the effects when they're all on . . . really wonderfully attractive slip covers.

Mail and telephone orders filled by Personal Service
WANAMAKER'S—THIRD FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

Telephone COMmonwalth 1512

Albert D. Howlett Company

Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing

110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

REDECORATE NOW

Lloyd's imported and domestic wallpapers may be had in a wide range of charming patterns and at prices amazingly low. Call today at our showrooms, or ask us to send you samples of our newest papers.

W. H. S. Lloyd CO., Inc.
48 W 48 St., New York

Hooked RUGS

LARGE AND SMALL SIZES

ANTIQUE *and* MODERN ORIENTAL RUGS

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BROADLOOM AND CHENILLES

Over 400 Colors

"Canal Street Prices are always the lowest"

BROOKS, GILL & CO.
40-46 CANAL ST., BOSTON

EDUCATIONAL

Pottery School of the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

FOR 34 years the art school of Sophie Newcomb College at New Orleans, Louisiana, has been producing a typically southern pottery of rare beauty. Pronounced the most American product of the potter's art and the best decorated of American potteries, this work has received honors at all international shows.

Sophie Newcomb students, under the leadership of Mr. Ellsworth Woodward, director of the art school since its founding in 1887, create this distinctive work in the studios on the college campus.

What first strikes the observer who is acquainted with the fields and forests of the South is the essential native quality of the pottery. Southern trees and flowers are its chief motifs. The tall, dark pine; the drooping cypress, with its air of somber quietude; the oak massive and bearded with trailing moss; and the sweeping grace of the burnished fronds of the palm tree—these all display their native character on the Newcomb ware. These, and the flowers of the jasmine, wild rose, syringa, fleur-de-lis, orange, plum, and magnolia. On some of the pieces with conventionalized decoration may be found the symmetrical grace and fluid curves of the leaves or broad petals of the lotus, the water lily. One cups in his hands such a piece—a vase—and marvels at the harmonious unity of the main part of the vessel and the enveloping curves of leaves or petals. Is this a vase, a useful object, only decorated with consummate skill, or is it a flower or cluster of leaves curling up incidentally into the likeness of a vase? Again, one finds a piece resembling a round shock of wild rice, the long stems swirling up into a mass of the grain drooping in a circle which may be the mouth of a vase. Contemplating such creations one is amazed at the perfect union of art and utility. Neither is subordinate; each proclaims the dignity and necessity of the other.

Their Color and Design

Chastened, soft blue and green are the predominating colors of the pottery. One of the well-known designs embraces the oak tree motif. In this design one looks at a vase and feels that he is standing within the edge of a grove of ancient and moss-bearded oaks, and is gazing out from beneath their branches upon a somnolent moonlit meadow. Beyond the meadow are the dim masses of the southern forests. Through the branches of the oaks in the foreground perhaps may gleam a round, pale moon, which is casting its soft glow down upon the forest. Not only does the eye delight in the delicate gradations of blue and green that create the dark shadows and the moonlight, but the ear, even, seems to catch the whisper of the night wind through the long, swaying pendants of moss hanging from the oaks. The flower designs present a great variety of forms. In these, pink, yellow and white are colors used in conjunction with the major blues and greens. One vase may present a bouquet of fleurs-de-lis, a water flower of delicate lavender and yellow, grouped around the neck. Another will show a cluster of white magnolia blossoms, rising from the broad leaves encircling the lower part of the body. A tea set shows blossoms of the fragile wild rose wreathing the cups and pots. The flowers are placed against a background of pale blue.

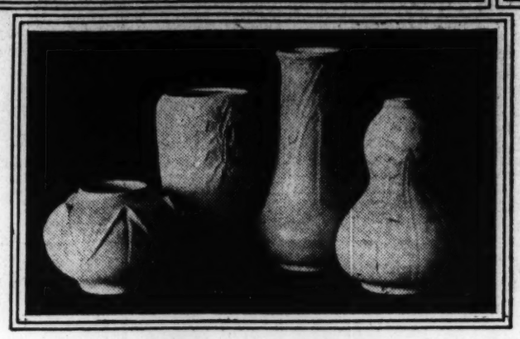
As a rule, objects which are not for table usage have a soft semi-transparent matte glaze. It is this subdued glaze which gives the woodland designs their charm. Such articles as pitchers, pots and cups usually have a high glaze. This renders cleaning easier and more certain. Unless duplicates are specially ordered, no two designs on the pottery are alike. Many similarities can be found, of course, but the details are not repeated. From the beginning to the end of their making, the pieces are all made by hand. The clay is thrown on the ancient potter's wheel, the designs are drawn by hand on the soft clay, then incised with hand tools. The colors are painted on the designs, then the pieces are ready to be dipped into the glaze and burned.

Many Things Beside Vases

Many different things are made at the pottery. Wall plaques, candlesticks, decorative tiles, boxes, inkwells, cups, saucers, pitchers, pots, bowls and vases of numerous shapes are the most outstanding. The uniqueness of each piece not only adds a value to the pottery which is not found in molded ware, but also affords to the students and the small personnel the greatest scope for the creative instincts. The aim of the school—to instruct its students in the practical application of art—is thereby realized. In addition, a distinctive pottery is made available.

There is in the art school at Newcomb a small collection of old pottery which is very valuable. These are vases that were made about 20 years ago. A number of "seconds," or imperfect pieces, were on hand, and the potter, wishing to experiment with them, dipped them into a glaze of copper oxide; they were then burned with a smoky fire in the kiln. The carbon in the smoke converted the copper oxide to metallic copper, and the vases came out with a beautiful, glossy oxblood glaze. A few of these pieces may be seen among the collection of Newcomb pottery at the Delgado Museum in New Orleans.

Newcomb pottery is made in quantities large enough to permit a limited commercial distribution. Each piece of ware carries the artist's initials and the letter N encircled by the letter C, the monogram of the school. J. V. H.



Courtesy of the Sophie Newcomb College to The Christian Science Monitor

Examples of the Work Done by the School of Art, Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, La. Here Is Also a Glimpse of Three of the Pottery Makers

Choice of Preposition

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHALL we go in or into the room, differ with or from another, live at or in Akron? Have you ever been in doubt as to which preposition to choose in these and other phrases?

As between *in* and *into*, *in* usually conveys the idea of presence or inclusion within; as, "He was in the room"; while *into* should be the choice when the idea of motion from one place to another is to be expressed; as, He walked into the room. Compare the two sentences in each of the following pairs, and note the distinction between in and into:

They danced in the hall.
They danced into the hall.

He was strolling in the park.
He was strolling into the park when we saw him.

The children wandered in the forest for hours.
The children wandered into the forest.

The ball is in the box.
I put the ball into the box.

Either differ *with* or differ *from* is correct when disagreement in opinion is referred to, but only differ *from* should be used to express unlikeness.

She differed with (or from) him on that point.
This system differs from that one.
They often differed with (or from) the others.
Each petal differs slightly from every other petal.

Different *from*, different *than*, different *to*—which is the best choice? Although different *than* and different *to* have some literary support and are used colloquially—that is, in informal speech—in England, we are told, yet different *from* is the only one of the three that is sanctioned by the best authorities.

That view of the building is different from the one I have.

We stay *in* a country, *in* a city, but usually *at* a small town.

They stopped at many small towns en route, and stayed in Denver for a week.
The Pritchards live in Boston; their cousins, at Concord.

While *in front of* is perfectly correct, and is used more generally than its synonym *before*, the phrase, *in back of*, falls disagreeably on the ear, and is not considered "good English." Substitute *behind* or *at the back of*.

The automobile was parked in front of the house.
They sat behind us.
There was a garden at the back of the premises.

We step *off* (not *off of*) the platform to look *out of* the window; *out* the window is used colloquially, but *out of* is the preferred form. *Inside* the house, *outside* the town are better than *inside of*, *outside of*; while these are allowed in informal speech, it will be well to discard the *of* altogether in these two phrases, since good usage considers it superfluous.

Agree *to* a proposal but agree *with* a person; as in the sentence, I agreed with her but neither of us agreed to the plan as outlined by the committee.

The tendency to omit a preposition before a word denoting time should be watched and avoided.

They will be away for three weeks. (Not: They will be away three weeks.)
He arrived on the tenth of November.
The final game will be played on Saturday.
They went to England during the summer of 1928.

Exception should be made to this rule in such phrases as last month, next year, some say, this afternoon, and similar expressions where the preposition would be so obviously out of place that no one would think of inserting it.

Avoid also the omission of *at* in "I shall stay at home"; although "I shall go home," does not, of course, require a preposition.

Even though one has long been in the habit of using the less desirable of the forms we have been considering, with a few repetitions of the preferred usage, the ear will become accustomed to it, and it will become the natural choice without conscious effort.

The Parent

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Friends:

There are so many delightful adventures to enjoy with our children, and when they have entered school and are required to read library books, one of them is an occasional visit to the library, helping them choose good books. Perhaps other parents like myself, have very much appreciated the "World Brotherhood Book Lists" which appeared in the Monitor some time ago. Our children enjoy reading, but as parents, we have been desirous of having them read good books and the above mentioned lists have proved most useful in helping us make our selections. A child may travel far and gain many friends with a book.

When parents are full of enthusiasm and interested companions to their children, guarding against criticism and dictating, they will find their children loving to confide in them and many simple pleasures may be enjoyed together.

I began reading to our children as early as their high-chair days, reading a few lines from the Bible each morning while they were having their breakfast. Very soon they became good listeners and often later their baby lips would repeat something read to them. Even though often children may appear not to be listening, reading to them is surely not in vain, for always some bit of it is absorbed.

This reading together has been a daily joy, but now instead of my doing all the reading, they have their opportunities to read also. The Children's and Young Folks' Pages in the Monitor are much enjoyed by all of us.

When parents regard their children as capable and encourage them, they open the door for greater success in all they do. Children surely do reflect what is given out to them in the home.

If I go out an afternoon and know that I may not be home when the children come home from school I always leave a note on the kitchen table. Sometimes the note is the beginning of a treasure hunt from place to place in the house, ending with the treasure being some fruit or cookies. When I return, if it is not raining and they have gone outside to play, I find a note from them telling where they are and to call if I want them; or if they are inside, there is usually a treasure hunt which they have planned for me, and we enjoy it together.

Children recognize and appreciate parents' love and consideration for them and in return will love, respect and trust elders who have confidence in them.

I deeply appreciate the help we have derived from the Parent Column and from articles appearing elsewhere on the Educational page of the Monitor.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

The Parent is a wonderful opportunity to exchange ideas about children, and I am grateful for it. Each letter is carefully read, and those applying to children the age of my own are saved for reference. In this way I have at hand suggestions and solutions to problems which have been worked out by other mothers.

Not long ago as my little 6-year-old boy was starting to school, he ran back and whispered, "Mother will you be here when I get home?" I said, "Yes, I think so. Why do you ask?" His answer was, "Oh, it's so much nicer to come in the house when you're here!" This made me realize more than I had before what coming home from a day at school means to little children. Always, the first thing when the door is opened, the call for Mother rings through the house. Then, nearly always, there are pictures or spelling papers or other work done at school to be shown and improvement noted. It is quite a joyful time for us all, and I felt that my effort to be home each day at that time was more than repaid when my small son said, "Mother, I love to know you're going to be at home when I get there."

At another time, this same boy came rushing in as I was taking a spice cake from the oven, and his first remark was, "Oh, boy, I like to come in the house when it smells like this!"

Perhaps these are small things in themselves, but as the children grow older, all these childhood experiences will group together to form their memory of home, and my greatest desire is that it may be a happy memory.

Again I wish to thank you and the contributors for The Parent.

(Mrs.) H. J.

* * *

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Editors and Friends:

In appreciation of the many helps gleaned from The Parent column, I should like to submit that perhaps it has not occurred to many of us that it would make it much easier for young children to remember faces and names of those whom they meet by making a point of speaking the names distinctly while introducing them to others, and afterward recalling the occasion and the person or persons involved, so that both faces and names will be definitely associated in the child's thought. This not only affords an opportunity for him to respond graciously to an introduction, but also shows him how to make one.

The ability to remember faces and names simultaneously is invaluable in social and business intercourse, as we all know. Who has not wished—and perhaps heard others wish—that this ability, which seems lacking in himself, had been awakaned and developed in his early years?

(Mrs.) F. M. A.

A New Year Book

The Year Book of Education, 1932. Editor-in-chief, Lord Eustace Percy, M. P. London: Evans Brothers, Ltd. 35s. net.

This comprehensive work, with a foreword by Sir Donald Maclean, president of the Board of Education, is the first of its kind ever published in England. Statistical, philosophical, and narrative by turns, it answers every question that could conceivably be put by an inquirer into the subject of education. It deals chiefly with Great Britain, but it also includes chapters on the Dominions, and other parts of the British Empire, while the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and other countries are not forgotten.

It brings together data and statistics hitherto scattered over many education acts and memoranda. People who want to know how many secondary school pupils there are in the United Kingdom, or what is the purpose and aim of a university, whether Greek or Latin is the better training, what Russia is doing in technical education, how much income the British universities possess, what the "break at eleven" means, whether English grammar is a suitable school subject, how far technical education is being linked up with industry, to what extent and in what way the distinction between elementary and secondary schools is being modified, will find this volume of 993 pages, exclusive of index, the book they have always longed for.

The Year Book, telling the story of British education from the earliest days, is a record of progress that shows no signs of slackening. In 1923-24 the number of teachers in elementary schools was 159,662; the Board of Education estimates for 1931-32 provided for 171,200. Attendance at evening schools and institutes increased in the three years 1926-27 and 1929-30 from 727,650 to 852,923. It is curious to note that the average annual cost of educating a London primary school child is £18 1s. 10d. The average for England and Wales is £12 15s. 6d. One fact revealed in the Year Book will come as a surprise to most people. Oxford and Cambridge are par excellence the British residential universities. Yet they are by no means the universities in which the percentage of residence is highest among the students. This is due to the enormous strain put upon the accommodation of existing colleges by the number of students who annually seek entry. The percentage of residence at Oxford is 57.8, at Cambridge 43.9 while at Durham it is as high as 97.6, and at Reading 75.6.

Teachers

Many of the men and most of the women now in the teaching profession are good to look at and well worth knowing. Whole cities like Sacramento, Grand Rapids, Cincinnati and Johnstown—surely hundreds of others—now have as teachers the best appearing, most interesting people in town. Our great Ambassador to England, Walter Hines Page, who made a very wide study of the subject in America, said that teachers by their conduct, character, industry, study, skill, and teamwork (associations) had raised teaching from a cheap trade to a highly respected scientific, efficient profession.—William McAndrew in The Massachusetts Teacher.

The Letter-Writing Habit

The wise mother sees to it that her children are early taught the kindly and friendly art of writing letters. Children are likely to take keen delight in letter writing if their attention is directed toward it and if such help as necessary is given them. Children should be encouraged to write letters to aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents and friends living at a distance. Some juvenile papers contain lists of boys and girls who would be glad to correspond with others. Children should be led to enter into such a correspondence.

Aside from the educative value of letter writing there is a personal gain for the parents. The children get into the letter-writing habit. By and by, when they have left the home nest, the habit will persist and loving missives will be sent to their homes.

Story Telling Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE modern educator knows that children have unguessed gifts. To find them is the educator's goal. These gifts through sympathetic guidance may be made the means for developing individuality. Teachers do not always see that the child's way is often the crude beginning of the finer way.

Story telling offers a large field for original work by the child. There is the experience of pure joy in a child's hearing a well-told story that appeals to his emotions and finer sensibilities.

Story telling develops the imagination. Through imagination a given situation can be vividly pictured. A woman with an imagination can transform the routine of her daily tasks into an interesting adventure. The business men and professional men with vision and imagination are the ones who climb to the top.

By retelling a story and by dramatization, children may be encouraged to express naturally in words those situations that are so vividly pictured in their minds as they listen to an adequately told story, with a simple sequence. It is such fun to listen to a good story that children remember it without effort and are as eager to tell it as though it were a personal experience. They are often told with a noticeable degree of spontaneity and command of expression.

Urge to Make Believe

Children have a strong natural urge to make believe. In dramatizing a story which they have heard, they are given an opportunity to exercise this gift, each actor working out his own part. Some children are very expressive and facile, others have limited abilities. But the acting is spontaneous.

Not long ago my sixth grade dramatized the hero story called "The Castle of the Maidens," after hearing their teacher tell the story. When I called for some one to take the part of Sir Galahad a number of boys volunteered. I shall not forget the boy who was chosen for this part—his countenance was so illuminated. The action of the dramatic climax appealed to the boys and afforded opportunity to live for a while the life of the knights.

A chance to develop originative talent might be offered in having groups of children pantomime different parts of the story, the class guessing what part is being pantomimed. By adjusting himself to these various situations, the child loses himself and ceases to become self-conscious.

Some Are Well Adapted

Children possess a feeling for rhythm and often stories furnish suggestions for original rhymes and poetry. Some children are well adapted to the handling of the language art.

Posters and illustrations for stories or parts of stories can be made by the children and while they may seem crude to adults they may be the kind of drawings that lead to artistic achievement.

Stories reproduced by means of puppet, peep, and marionette shows afford many opportunities for creative work. Thus the story provides in many ways suitable means for developing the child's growth.

The story teller, whether it be child or adult, has the creative experience of coloring and strengthening the story he tells by his own personality.

N. B. F.

For the Stranger Looking for a Home in New York City

Delightful location, heights overlooking park. Near Columbia University. Convenient to downtown. Home dining room, extensive parlors. Organized social program. Weekly newspaper. Single rooms $6-$10; double $10-$16. Housekeeping suites, furnished or unfurnished, 1-4 rooms, $14-$30 a week. No transients. Country Club affiliated on Greenwood Lake, 1½ hours from city.

Phone: Cathedral 8-8100, or write

MORNINGSIDE RESIDENCE CLUB
100 Morningside Drive, New York City

SUMMER SCHOOLS

PHIDELAH RICE
Summer School of the SPOKEN WORD
and THEATRE WORKSHOP on MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, MASS.
21st Year. Special courses in BIBLE READING offered in JUNE. A real opportunity to serve mankind through intelligent oral rendition of the WORLD'S GREATEST LITERATURE. The quality of the reading should measure up to the quality of the text.
Address: MR. PHIDELAH RICE
283 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

SAN RAFAEL Military Academy
"One of California's finest private schools"
Non-sectarian
One hour from San Francisco. Primary, Grammar, High School, Junior College. Fully accredited to universities. Military training under United States Army supervision. High scholastic standard. Catalog. A. L. Stewart, Superintendent, Box 8-CQ, San Rafael, Calif.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Lasell Seminary
JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., Principal
170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

The Martha Weaver School for Girls
(Formerly the Elliott School)
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Resident and Day School
Ideal Home Life — Character Building
Superior Educational Advantages
Fourth Grade Thru High School
Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal
442 S. Mariposa Avenue — Tel. EX 1969

SEA PINES
25th year — Faith Bickford, Principal
BREWSTER, ON CAPE COD, MASS.
Outdoor life. Right thinking emphasized. Loving guidance and thorough training. Small unit for little girls in old Homestead modernized. Separate Student Government Councils for Upper and Lower schools. Strong college preparatory teachers. Cultural courses under gifted counselors to girls interested in play production, dancing, art, crafts, music. Domestic Science project in remodelled Cape Cod cottage, modern equipment. Horseback riding and other sports.

ART

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms—Write for new catalog. Register any time.
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

TRAVEL COURSES

Interior Decoration Travel Lecture
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 3 P. M. AT THE SCHOOL STUDIOS
By Professor Carol Fulkerson, Harvard University, Leader of the Interior Decoration Travel Courses Sailing June 17 and 24.
Call Kenmore 0140 for lecture reservations.
Boston School of Interior Decoration and Architectural Design
140 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts

STUDY TOURS

3 Months Abroad—$390
12 Months Abroad—$775
(All-inclusive costs New York to New York—except tips on steamers)
Affiliated with
The American Peoples College
Oetz in Tirol-Austria
Aims to give general knowledge of cultural and social developments abroad, also opportunity to study physical education, music, adult education and international relations.
POCONO STUDY TOURS, Incorporated
55 West 42nd Street, New York
Southwestern Representative
MISS HELEN SCHAEFER
418 WRIGHT BLDG., TULSA, OKLA.

BUSINESS

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
(An Institution in Los Angeles, Calif.)

Be a Private Secretary
Sawyer individual, small group instruction develops individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

DRAMATIC ARTS

HOLLYWOOD
Community Theatre School
Est. 1917 — Neely Dickson, Director
Stage, Screen, Dancing, Voice, Diction
Students Given Opportunity for Professional Appearances
1731 North Bronson — HE. 5279
HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — HE. 1471

THE Marshall Stedman School of Drama and Elocution
9720 Culver Blvd. — Culver City, Calif.
PUBLIC SPEAKING
Special Course for Public Readers
Correct English
Personally conducted by Marshall Stedman, in private lessons. Tel. Culver City 2922

COEDUCATIONAL

THE power to think accurately, wisely and with intelligent discrimination; the ability to dissect thought and to discard that which is not constructive in daily living; the forming of high ideals and the development of the courage necessary for standing by those ideals until they are outlined in Christian character; that is the work The Principia regards as true education.

Junior College — Lower School
Coeducational — Upper School

The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

COEDUCATIONAL
Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE
AUSTRALIA
Day & Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

MARET SCHOOL
2118 Kalorama Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A GRADE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. AN ACCREDITED COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Maret School inculcates in its pupils a solid knowledge of the French language while maintaining the general studies on the same level as in the best schools of the country. Day and boarding departments. Catalogue on request.

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Founded 1914
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Telephone Ronkonkoma 116
A delightful co-educational school near New York. College preparatory. 150 acres. Athletics for all.
Catalogue sent upon request
We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

LANGUAGES

FREE BOOK
Tells How You Can

Start to Speak FRENCH
SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN
This FREE BOOK has shown hundreds how easy it is to learn a foreign language through Cortina phonograph records. Even the first five days' results will delight you—OR THERE IS NO COST! Read foreign classics, form valuable friendships, travel abroad—command profitable new business opportunities with another language NOW. Mail coupon for FREE BOOK.
At Once!
CORTINA ACADEMY (Est. 1882)
Suite 303, 105 West 40th St., N. Y. C.
Send me—without obligation—your free book and facts about your special "Proof-in-5-Days" offer. (Check language in which you are interested.)
☐ French ☐ Spanish ☐ Italian ☐ German
Name.....
Address.....

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Indianapolis Home Training School
A special school for handicapped children. Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary.
2259 No. Alabama St. Talbot 1477
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Wee Tots' Villa
Day School, Kindergarten to Third Grade
Music, Dancing, French
Large Shady Playground
ELIZABETH W. EMMERSON
1631 North La Brea — Hempstead 9113

It Simplifies European Travel
When you have such helpful assistance
To make your European trip a sparkling success—to get the greatest value from your travel fund, consult the Monitor Information Bureaus in London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Hamburg, Berne or Geneva.

Here English-speaking attendants are ready to answer practically all your inquiries about traveling. They can help you make reservations for airplane flights, sightseeing tours, automobile jaunts. They can direct you to interesting hotels or pensions having rates that meet your requirements. They are familiar with fascinating shops, restaurants, theatres. They can tell you about the historical and scenic places to visit.

Whenever possible the attendants refer you to Monitor advertisers, for by doing so they know you are more likely to enjoy friendly service. Monitor advertisers in Europe are particularly glad to welcome visitors from other shores who respond to their advertising.

At each Monitor bureau there is a file of Monitors to enable you to "catch up" with the news. There are also conveniences for writing and reading. Save the list of addresses printed below.

Monitor Information Bureaus in Europe

LONDON
1 & 2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364

FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11
Tel. 23-406

PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opera
Tel. Gutenberg 42.71

*HAMBURG
Ferdinandstrasse 23
Tel. C2 Bismarck 3423

BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A
Tel. A 2 Flora 0178

*GENEVA
16, Rue du Mont Blanc
Tel. Geneva 46.125

*BERNE—Bollwerk 15 Tel. Bollwerk 7019

*Local organizations maintain bureaus marked with an asterisk. All others are maintained by The Christian Science Monitor as branch offices.

THE HOME FORUM

Solomon in All His Glory

IT WAS about here somewhere, the greenhouse I had discovered that warm summer day. Now dusk was falling quickly, and the wind was blowing the fine, dry snow before it in gusts. It eddied and swirled up before the car, almost shutting off the view of the road. I peered out around the windshield. It must be near here. I wished I had started earlier. Winter days are short in the North.

Here and there a light shone from one of the scattered cottages. Peering through the dusk, I was not sure, at first, that I saw the greenhouse; but, looking closer, I could just make out the faint, gray lines of the long, low glass sheds standing in a row.

I ran into the drifted driveway. Snow was banked about the base of the greenhouse, and the small glass panes which formed the low roofs were almost covered.

I climbed out of the car. A dim light burned inside. The outer door opened into a vestibule. The air was cold and still, as in an ice box. I opened the inner door, and suddenly the air was soft and balmy. Water dripping down the panes in the next greenhouse sounded like summer rain. Small evergreen trees, in tubs, stood near the door. All along one side of the glass room grew carnations, red, pink, white, in long beds raised off the floor on legs. String, wound back and forth, helped to hold up their top-heavy stems. The air was faintly spicy from their scent.

There was no sound, save a soft sigh as the snow settled on the glass roof. The place seemed deserted. No one was about. I went toward a glass door leading into the next long glass building. Low tables covered with flat, wooden boxes filled with earth stood near the door. Across the surface of these boxes, light as a breath of summer air, the faintest hint of green stirred. One was not sure, just at first, that it was green. Looking closely I could see minute seedlings ready for summer gardens. These would be beds of snapdragons, pink petunias, nasturtium-hued zinnias, some day.

Just as I reached the door, I stopped. Wooden trenches, stretching the length of the room, were filled with pots. Shiny green leaves curling back from a center stalk sprang out of rich, dark earth, but no hint, as yet, of the glory that was to be. These were Easter lilies. Row after row.

A gust of wind swept around the greenhouse. It rattled the outer door, as if trying to come in. But the lilies did not tremble. They seemed almost to drowse in the soft moist air. What was that parable? "Consider the lilies, how they grow." What if the storm raged, in due time they would be arrayed in perfection of beauty.

I peered through the glass door leading into the next greenhouse. Gray-green tomato plants, with here and there a crimson ball hanging from them, stretched the full length of the room. A tall boy was kneeling before a long bed picking small, red tomatoes, and placing them carefully, one by one, in little baskets.

I opened the door. It was warm and moist as summer heat. The boy stood up and came toward me. He stopped for a moment to look at a thermometer hanging on a post.

"Did you want something?" he asked.

"I want to see things growing. It seems as if we have had winter for a very long time," I said.

The boy smiled. "They will grow all right, as long as I keep the furnace up," he said.

"Are you the fireman?"

He nodded. "But Mr. Stanek has been letting me help a little with the flowers, too, lately."

"How pretty these tomatoes are!" I exclaimed.

"We have had a good crop," said the boy proudly.

I laughed. "You have to look at it that way, too, I suppose," I said.

He looked at the thermometer again. "It's time to tend the fires. Mr. Stanek isn't here now, either."

"I'll just look around for a moment, if you don't mind."

"The flowering pots are in that greenhouse," the boy said, and pointed to a door at the far end of the long room.

I walked slowly between the rows of tomato plants, clambering up tall poles. Small spheres, in differing stages of ripeness, clung to the stems. The shallow ground was moist and black. The water dripped, dripped, over against the panes.

I opened the door into the next room. A rush of midsummer greeted me. Long tables were crowded with the most vivid hues, crimson, orange, purple, blue. Strange flowers never seen in a Northern garden. I started down the path between the tables. The scent from the flowers was illusive, like a melody but faintly remembered. They were gorgeous flowers, of wonderful perfection, but somehow they lacked the beauty that familiar things have.

And then suddenly I stopped. At the end of the long room were daffodils! Pale yellow blooms growing from slender green leaves. They looked almost insignificant among these other brilliant flowers, but my heart leaped. Here was Spring! I gazed entranced.

Beyond the daffodils were pots of spiky-leaved tulips, with here and there color just beginning to show among the green.

The boy was coming down the path. His face and hands were grimed and sooty. When he saw me standing before the daffodils and tulips, he grinned boyishly. "Do you like them?" he asked.

"I love them!"

"I used to help my grandfather with his tulips in Holland. It was fun to watch the new varieties unfolding. There was one deep pink one I liked best. When I told Mr. Stanek about the tulips, he said I could try raising these. If they are fine, perhaps I can help with the flowers all the time."

"I'm just sure they will be fine!" I exclaimed.

The boy put out a stained finger and tenderly touched a waxy, pink petal, just beginning to open. "I don't like firing the furnace, especially getting up every two hours all through the night. But then I think of the flowers and I don't mind so much."

With a rush the wind caught up the snow on the roof and sent it swirling into the air. Softly it settled back on the glass panes again. Beyond them it was black.

"I must be going," I said, "but I'll remember that spring flowers are blooming, and slips are ready and waiting for summer gardens!"

"Sure," said the boy, "I'll be looking after them."

We walked down the rows of bloom. The boy closed the door behind us. We went through the tomato plants and into the last greenhouse.

I paused before the wooden trenches and gazed at the bright, green leaves within. "Consider the lilies."

Winter would not seem long now.

E. H. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of domestic and foreign mailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
14 pages . . 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages . . 5c
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York . . . 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit . . . 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . . 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami . . . 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis . . . 1775 Rwy Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City . . . 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco . . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . . . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . 824 Skinner Bldg.
London . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Florence . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Photograph by J. B. Browning, London—The Christian Science Monitor

A Corner of England — Buckland-in-the-Moor, Devonshire

Manilla Night Scene

It is midnight. Manuelo—my faithful, patient little cochero—is driving me slowly along the Escolta, or principal business street. I find it restful to roam these empty streets at night, when everything takes on a mysterious aspect. The old churches become things of beauty, the ancient Spanish houses, with their grill-work over windows and doors, their gardens inclosed behind high walls, speak of beautiful ladies in mantillas and of courtly caballeros.

We are now on one of the many bridges which cross the Pásig River, flowing gently through the town; a place to let one's fancy drift at will. Many of the older Spanish houses are along the water's edge.

I signal Manuelo to stop, as I wish to get out and stand on the bridge. He has been dozing, I am sure; no doubt a ruse to get me home the sooner. I leave him and his tiny horse to slumber and step to the edge of the parapet, looking down upon the black waters beneath. Hundreds of stars are reflected below, sparkling faintly as the ripples move.

Out of the darkness beyond, slowly gliding down the stream, come two long narrow boats, fruit laden. I am not far above them and see distinctly what to me is a memorable picture. A native, clad only in a loose shirt and broad coolie hat, sits in the stern of each boat. All stop paddling as they reach the bridge where I stand. The moon shines softly down, lighting up the pale faces of the men. The rich deep yellow of the mangoes that make the cargoes glow with a warmth hard to describe. For a breathless moment, the picture is held—motionless. All is silent. It is a glorious painting: the dark waters, the pale faces raised to me, yellow fruit piled high in the boats, dark blue shadows spangled with pen points of light and the moonbeams streaming down! As I look paddles are noiselessly dipped in the water, the boats are gone, vanished into the thick darkness under the bridge. The moon hides behind a cloud; the warmth of the tropical night is overwhelming.

I am aroused from my dreaming by Manuelo, pulling gently at my arm, and am filled with compunction when I see his worn little face. I climb back into the calesa, knowing I must return to the hotel where the crudity of lights, music, dancing and laughter awaits me.

Let us go, Manuelo!

M. E. C.

The Inspiration of Greek Art

It is my aim here to try to throw some fresh light upon the secret of that people's greatness. . . .

It cannot be done by studying their history only. Their history must be full of battles, in which they were only moderately great, and petty quarrels, to which they were immoderately prone. Their literature, which presents the greatest bulk of varied excellence of any literature in the world, must be considered. But as it can reach us only through the watery medium of translation we must supplement it by studying also their statues and temples, their coins, vases, and pictures. . . . We must look also at their laws and governments, their ceremonies and amusements, their philosophy and religion, to see whether they knew how to live like gentlemen and freemen. If we can keep our eyes open to all these sides of their activity and watch them in the germ and bud, we ought to get near to understanding their power as a living source of inspiration to artists and thinkers.

Lovers of the classics are very apt to remind us of the Renaissance as testifying the power of Greek thought to awaken and inspire men's minds. Historically they are right, for it is a fact which ought to be emphasized. But when they go on to argue that if we forget the classics, we ourselves shall need a fresh Renaissance, they are making a prophecy which seems to me to be very doubtful. I believe that our art and our literature has by this time absorbed and assimilated what Greece had to teach, and that our roots are so entwined with the soil of Greek culture that we can never lose the taste of it so long as books are read and pictures painted. We are, in fact, living on the legacy of Greece, and we may, if we please, forget the testatrix.

My claim for the study of Hellenism would not be founded on history. I would urge the need of constant reference to some fixed canon in matters of taste, some standard of the beautiful which shall be beyond question or criticism; all the more because we live in eager, restless times of constant experiment and veering fashions. Whatever may be the philosophical basis of æsthetics, it is undeniable that a great part of our idea of beauty rests upon habit. Hellas provided a thousand objects which seventy-five generations of people have agreed to call beautiful. . . . The proper use of true classics is not to regard them as fetishes which must be slavishly worshipped, as the French dramatists worshipped the imaginary unities of Aristotle, but to keep them for a compass in the cross-currents of fashion. By them we may know what is permanent and essential, from what is showy and exciting.

That Greek work is peculiarly suited to this purpose is partly due, no doubt, to the winnowing of the centuries of time, but partly also to its own intrinsic qualities. For one thing, all the best Greek work was done, not to please private tastes, but in a serious spirit of religion to honor the god of the city; that prevents it from being trivial or meretricious. Second, it is not romantic; and that renders it a very desirable antidote to modern extravagances. Thirdly, it is idealistic; that gives it a force and permanence which things designed only for the pleasure of the moment must generally lack.—J. C. STOBART, in "The Glory that was Greece."

A LITTLE English village, in the delightful county of Devonshire, is Buckland-in-the-Moor. It would be too much, perhaps, to claim it as the most beautiful of English villages; for rash indeed would be he who would venture to bestow premier honors upon any one of the myriad captivating hamlets that are England's heritage. But Buckland is undoubtedly one of the gems of Devon.

A picture may convey the golden sunlight falling through trees upon the mellow thatch of the old cottages along the lane; but it cannot catch the delicious accents of the simple folk whose little world remains, as yet, untouched by the forward march of modern "improvements." Few motors disturb the games of the chubby, rosy-cheeked children. To stout-hearted "Garge" party politics are as naught beside bonds of his plough and his beloved flock.

On the Moor above, which only the outside world knows as Dartmoor, the broad highway whisks many travelers away to the shores of the rolling Atlantic. "The Moor" can be very beautiful when the heather is in bloom; but, when the winds scour its tors and the mists descend on its sodden peat hags on a day of "Dartymure" weather, it can be harsh and forbidding. But always, tucked away in a hidden fold of the hills, offering shelter and hospitality to the traveler, lies Buckland, altogether peaceful in the English manner.

Dandelion Discs

What is the colour of the dandelion? There are many dandelions: that which I mean flowers in May, when the meadow-grass has started and the hares are busy by daylight. That which flowers very early in the year has a thickness of hue, and is not interesting; in autumn the dandelions quite change their colour and are pale. The right dandelion for this question is the one that comes about May with a very broad disc, and in such quantities as often to cover a whole meadow. I used to admire them very much in the fields by Surbiton (strong clay soil), and also on the towing-path of the Thames where the sward is very broad, opposite Long Ditton; indeed, I have often walked up that towing-path on a beautiful sunny morning, when all was quiet except the nightingales in the Palace hedge, on purpose to admire them. I dare say they are all gone now for evermore; still, it is a pleasure to look back on anything beautiful.

What colour is this dandelion? It is not yellow, nor orange, nor gold; put a sovereign on it and see the difference. They say the gipsies call it the yellow-gold-orange plant. In the winter, on the black mud under a dark, dripping tree, I found a piece of orange peel, lately dropped—a bright red orange speck in the middle of the blackness. It looked very beautiful, and instantly recalled to my mind the great dandelion discs in the sunshine of summer. Yet certainly they are not red-orange. Perhaps, if ten people answered this question, they would each give different answers. Again, a bright day or a cloudy, the presence of a slight haze, or the juxtaposition of other colours, alters it very much; for the dandelion is not a glazed colour, like the buttercup, but sensitive. It is like a sponge and adds to its own hue that which is passing, sucking it up.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Field and Hedgerow."

March Lyric

Leaden skies,
Wind and rain,
Weather-glass falling,
Snow again.

Increased cold,
Sleet and hail,
Shrubs encased in
Coat of Mail.

Lo! the sun
Rives the clouds,
Shrubs are freed from
Icy shrouds.

Dripping eaves,
Birds that sing,
Earthy odors,
It is Spring!

GRACE MAY STUTSMAN.

Groote Denkers

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

VOORTDUREND verlangt de menschheid er naar meer te gaan weten. Bij het kleine kind, dat de woorden: „Ik zou wel willen weten" aan vele zijner ontelbare vragen doet voorafgaan, komt dit verlangen naar kennis even goed aan het licht, als bij den natuurkundige, die, in zijn streven naar meer inzicht, geheimnisvolle verschijnselen tracht te doorgronden.

Vele menschen hopen kennis te vergaren met behulp van boeken. Onlangs heeft iemand, schrijvend over het onderricht geven uit de gewone leerboeken, gezegd: „Het gemoed dat hongert naar het rechte voedsel, zal het daar niet vinden. Het is begeerig naar ideeën, en ideeën zijn het, welke het mentale voedsel uitmaken. Zonder eene ruime mate van dat voedsel zal niemand de macht van helder en krachtig denken verkrijgen. En alleen groote denkers kunnen het noodzakelijke voedsel verschaffen." Wat, zou men kunnen vragen, is nu een groot denker, en aan welke bron ontleent hij de ideeën, die zoo noodig zijn voor der menschheid mentale voeding?

In den Bijbel worden eenige der groote denkers van de wereld vermeld. Onder hen zijn Mozes, Jesaja, Paulus, en de diepzinnigste van allen: Christus Jezus. Het waren allen denkers van geestelijke waarheden, en zij oefenden gemeenschap met God. De geestelijke ideeën, die zij ontvingen en waaruit zij leefden, zij blijven bestaan, en gaan ook heden voort ieder hart te voeden en te versterken, dat vurig verlangt God waarlijk te kennen. Nemen wij, wanneer wij, door ziekte of zonde belaagd, troost en steun zoeken in den Bijbel, de woorden die in onze behoeften voorzien aan als de ideeën van menschelijke denkers? Neen; de teedere woorden, welke onze vrees bedaren en onze rusteloosheid doen ophouden, zijn niet de persoonlijke gedachten van Mozes, of Jesaja, of Paulus; het zijn Gods ideeën, Gods boodschappen, die van God tot ons komen, evenals zij tot die groote denkers kwamen, waar deze hun hart ophieven tot Hem, en de heilige bezieling ontvingen, welke zij verstonden en aan anderen mededeelden.

Op dezelfde wijze en uit dezelfde oneindige bron is tot Mary Baker Eddy de openbaring van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) gekomen, de kennis omtrent God en den mensch. Hare werken zijn vol van geestelijke ideeën, aan God ontleend,—ideeën welke de mentaalhongerigen op aarde voeden en steunen, die zich, genezing zoekend, tot deze Wetenschap wenden.

Op bladzijde 259 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* heeft Mrs. Eddy geschreven: „Onsterfelijke ideeën, zuiver, volmaakt en bestendig, worden door het goddelijk Gemoed overgebracht door middel van de goddelijke Wetenschap, welke dwaling verbetert door waarheid, en geestelijke gedachten, goddelijke opvattingen, eischt opdat deze harmonische resultaten mogen voortbrengen." Veronderstel, dat iemand op eene plaats woonde, waar slechts een beperkte voorraad water was, dat door nauwe buizen werd toegevoerd, en hij op zekeren dag dichtbij zijne woning eene bron ontdekte, waaruit zuiver water opborrelde. Zou hij dan niet gretig deze zuivere bron benutten, in plaats van door te gaan met de beperkte hoeveelheid te gebruiken? Zoo heeft de menschheid ook vaak een beperkte toevoer van ideeën gehad, omdat zij ze voornamelijk langs de lijn van stoffelijk denken gezocht heeft. Bij het aannemen van Christian Science gaat voor het hongerend hart echter de oneindige bron van alle ware ideeën open, en Gods uitnoodiging, door den profeet Jesaja onder woorden gebracht, weerklinkt opnieuw: „O alle gij dorstigen, komt tot de wateren." In deze Wetenschap wordt het oneindig Gemoed geopenbaard, welks ideeën onuitputtelijk, universeel, zijn, en voor den éénen mensch niet meer open zijn dan voor den anderen. Altijd zal de bron de gedachte-vaten vullen, wanneer deze opgeheven worden om het stroomende water te ontvangen.

De mensch, de geestelijke gelijkenis Gods, verkeert immer in eenheid met God, en ontvangt uit de goddelijke bron een onbeperkten voorraad van geestelijke ideeën, en het menschelijke bewustzijn behoeft slechts open gezet te worden, opdat zij er in kunnen binnen stroomen. Geloof, hoop, wijsheid, intelligentie, reinheid, inzicht, moed, vrijheid,—ziehier slechts enkele van de ideeën, die nimmer ophouden te stroomen. God geeft den mensch gedachten of ideeën, die volmaakt zijn; Hij schenkt ons een bestendigen en benoodigden voorraad van deze ideeën. Het begrijpen en de toepassing van deze waarheid, brengt een overvloed van het goede in de menschelijke aangelegenheden.

Laten wij dan de Schriften onderzoeken, te zamen met de leeringen van Christian Science en ootmoedig dankbaar zijn aan God voor de groote geestelijke denkers, door wie zoo vele Zijner ideeën tot ons gekomen zijn. Deze ideeën zijn uit bezieling geboren, en naarmate ieder zoeker naar ware kennis zijne gedachte tot God opheft en deze goddelijke ideeën beschouwt en gebruikt, zal hij bevinden dat Gemoed meer werkelijk voor hem wordt en het vermogen om aan te nemen zal in hem groeien. De verheven en bezielde gedachte is de heldere en krachtige gedachte, en aan deze bewustzijns-staat zullen nieuwe ideeën zich voortdurend ontvouwen in grooter geestelijke schoonheid en verscheidenheid dan de menschheid zich had voorgesteld. Alleen op deze wijze kan het hongerend hart verzadiging vinden.

Geen enkele mensch is gedwongen bij begrensde, stoffelijke bronnen naar ideeën te zoeken. Ieder mag zich het van-God-geschonken recht eigen maken een denker te zijn, en de geestelijke ideeën van oneindig Gemoed in overvloed ontvangen en tot uiting brengen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Forest Vignette

No! there is no doubt, my friend;
You found the way.
You sighted the sun through the branches
Of a burned-out pine
And knew it for a sign.

You examined the oaks
And on the one side
Found the green moss.
I forget which side.
The credit is yours;
We had lost the way
And you regained it.

But there was a brook,
Fresh swollen with a rain,
And white narcissus blossoms
Bending over it.
And I found an Indian arrowhead
In a deserted clearing
That you hurried us through.
And other things:
An old wood carving;
A burnished red-brown stone;
A bird's nest in some burdock;
And five bright blue eggs.

Yes, my friend, the credit is yours.
You found the way out of beauty—
But I, I found the way in.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Great Thinkers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY has an incessant craving for knowledge. From the little child who prefaces many of his innumerable questions with the words "I want to know," to the physical scientist groping among mysterious phenomena in his efforts to gain enlightenment regarding them, the desire for knowledge is evident.

Some hope to gain knowledge through the medium of books. Someone writing recently on the subject of teaching from the average textbooks, has said: "The hungry mind that seeks its proper food will not find it there. It is eager for ideas, and it is ideas that are the mental food. Without that food in ample measure, no one will achieve the power of clear and forceful thought. And it is only great thinkers that can provide the necessary nourishment." What then, one may ask, is a great thinker; and from what source does he obtain the ideas which are so necessary for humanity's mental nourishment?

In the Bible we have the record of some of the world's greatest thinkers. Among them are Moses, Isaiah, Paul, and, profoundest thinker of all, Christ Jesus. These were all thinkers of spiritual truths, who held communion with God. The spiritual ideas which they received for their sustenance have endured, and today continue to feed and nourish every heart which yearns to know God aright. When, however, finding ourselves attacked by sickness or sin, we turn to the Bible for comfort and strength, do we take the thoughts which meet our needs as the ideas of human thinkers? No; the tender words which calm our fear and still our restlessness are not Moses' or Isaiah's or Paul's personal thoughts; they are God's ideas, God's messages, coming to us from God as they came to these great thinkers when they lifted their hearts to Him, and received the holy inspiration which they understood and imparted to others.

In the same way and from the same infinite source came the revelation of Christian Science, the knowledge of God and man, to Mary Baker Eddy. Her writings abound with spiritual ideas, derived from God, ideas which are nourishing and feeding the mentally starved ones of the earth who have turned to this Science for healing.

On page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." Suppose that one living where there was only a limited supply of water coming through narrow channels, one day found a spring of pure water welling up close to his door. Would he not eagerly avail himself of this pure fountain, rather than continue to use the limited supply? So humanity has had too often only a limited supply of ideas because it has sought them chiefly through material thinking. With the acceptance of Christian Science, however, the infinite source of all true ideas is opened to the hungry heart, and God's invitation, voiced by the prophet Isaiah, is again heard calling for acceptance: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." Through this Science is revealed infinite Mind, its ideas inexhaustible, universal, not more for one than for another. Always the fountain will fill the vessels of thought whenever they are lifted to receive the flowing water.

Man, God's spiritual likeness, is ever in unity with God, receiving an unlimited supply of spiritual ideas from the divine source; and human consciousness needs only to be opened in order that these may flow into it. Faith, hope, wisdom, intelligence, purity, discernment, courage, freedom,—these are only a few of the ideas which never cease to abound. God gives to man thoughts or ideas that are perfect; He gives a constant, necessary supply of these ideas. The understanding and application of this fact produce abundance of good in human affairs.

Let us, then, search the Scriptures together with the teachings of Christian Science, and be humbly grateful to God for the great spiritual thinkers through whom so many of His ideas have come to us. These ideas came through inspiration, and as each seeker for true knowledge lifts his thought to God and contemplates and uses these divine ideas, he will find Mind becoming real to him, and his capacity to receive will grow. The uplifted and inspired thought is the clear and forceful thought, and to this state of consciousness new ideas will continually unfold in such spiritual beauty and variety as to surpass human conception. Only thus can the hungry heart be satisfied.

No individual is compelled to look to limited material sources for ideas. Each one may avail himself of the God-given right to be a thinker, receiving and expressing in abundance the spiritual ideas of infinite Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Substance." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Corniche Road

Of all the good roads in Europe, it is probable that La Grande Corniche—which runs from Nice eastwards towards Italy—is the best known and the most popular. Roads become famous in many ways, some by reason of historical associations, some on account of the heights they reach, and others by the engineering difficulties they have been able to surmount. La Grande Corniche can claim none of these distinctions. It is comparatively a modern road, it mounts to little more than seventeen hundred feet, and it cannot boast of any great achievement in its making. It passes by many towns but it avoids them all, all save one little forgotton village outside whose walls it sweeps with some disdain.

It starts certainly from Nice, but it goes practically nowhere, since long before Mentone is in view it drops into a quite common highway, and thus incontinently ends. It is not even the shortest way from point to point, being, on the contrary, the longest. It cannot pretend to be what the Italians call a "master way," since no road of any note enters it or leaves it.

In so far as it evades all towns it is unlike the usual great highway. It pauses through no cobbled, wandering street; breaks into no quiet fountained square; crosses no market place alive with chattering folk. Nowhere is its coming heralded by an avenue of obsequious trees, it forces its way through no vaulted gateway, it lingers by no village green, it knows not the scent of a garden, nor the luscious green of a cultivated field. . . .

La Grande Corniche Road is now a road devoted to the seeker after pleasure. People traverse it, not with the object of arriving at any particular destination, but for the delight of the road itself, of the joy it gives to the eye and to the imagination. Its only traffic is what the transport agent would call "holiday traffic"; for when the idle season ends the highway is deserted. In earlier days there would rumble along the road the carriage and four of the traveler of great means; then came the humbler vehicle hired from the town; then the sleek motor; and finally, as a sign of democratic progress, the char-à-banc, the omnibus, and the motor-brake.

No visitor to the Riviera of any self-respect can leave without traversing the Corniche Road. Mark Twain says that "there are many sights in the Bermudas, but they are easily avoided." This particular road cannot be avoided. The traveler who returns to his home without having "done" La Grande Corniche may as well leave Rome without seeing the Forum.—From "The Riviera of the Corniche Road," by SIR FREDERICK TREVES

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth . . $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 3.50
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins . . . 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

STOCKS SHOW RESISTANCE TO SELLING

Market Stiffens a Little but Net Changes for Session Small

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The stock market stiffened a little today, as shorts took their rather meagre profits at the close of the week.

The list eased a little at the start, but the decline of the previous session appeared to have lost its momentum, and the market soon developed a better tone. A few shares actually pushed up to close a point or so higher, but most changes were fractional.

Trading was extremely listless, particularly toward the end of the two-hour session, and the turnover was only about 500,000 shares. The closing tone was steady.

U. S. Steel and General Electric were fractionally higher, and among issues up a point or so were Allied Chemical, North American, American Can and Consolidated Gas. Santa Fe and Union Pacific each pushed up more than a point, then yielded part of their gains.

Considerable selling came into Kreuger & Toll, which yielded fractionally. This company is adversely affected by omission of dividends on its block of International Telephone and its far-flung operations have been hampered by financial and monetary difficulties of various countries in which the Swedish Match group has interests. This issue changed hands in large blocks, accounting for a substantial portion of the day's dealings.

Baltimore & Ohio was a soft spot in the rails, the common sagging fractionally, and the preferred declining about 2 points to a new low.

Railroad Situation

Inability of the railroad shares to follow the recent advance in other sections of the list was again stressed as an unfavorable technical factor in the market. While the carriers are now receiving the benefits of a 10 per cent wage reduction, the heavy applications for loans from the Reconstruction Corporation give a none too encouraging picture of the railroad financial situation. An unofficial tabulation of loans requested shows a total of more than $295,000,000. Up to March 1, the I. C. C. had approved advances of about $53,-000,000.

The copper shares failed to respond to the announcement that the international producers had reached an agreement in principle on production curtailment and continuation of Copper Exporters, Inc., as the international selling agency. Some interests in the industry feel that the reduction of output to 20 from 26 per cent of capacity was not drastic enough.

The week-end business and trade reports continued to stress the better feeling resulting from the impressive improvement in banking and credit conditions. Nevertheless, heavy industries showed little change.

In the commodity markets, cotton continued to hold steady, closing about unchanged.

Most currencies were steady to firm in the foreign exchange markets. The pound sterling was up a fraction of a cent for a time, but sagged later.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market displayed an irregular tone today with various issues giving up moderate portions of the substantial gains which they have been acquiring since the first of the year.

The railway department, which evinced signs of weakness yesterday, was unable to resist the selling flurries in today's brief session, and practically all transportation mortgages were distinguished by minus signs The declines, however, were moderate in most cases.

Some of the Canadian Pacific loans were inclined to move against the trend, as were those of Southern Railway. Principal losses were taken by the low-priced carriers such as Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Frisco 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and most of the Missouri Pacific issues.

The United States Government group, also turned easy in sympathy with corporate mortgages. Changes in this list, however, were extremely narrow, and offerings diminished as prices softened.

Utilities and industrials presented a somewhat mixed appearance, the majority selling a shade under their prices of yesterday. Bonds of American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Chile Copper and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were inclined to resist.

German Government 7s and 5½s rallied after earlier hesitation. The Argentine list held around the top prices of the year, and Japanese loans were steady.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: With the action of the market indicating that we are witnessing a period of accumulation incident to the start of an advance of major proportions, we continue to suggest the purchase of stocks during periods of market weakness both for long term holding and trading purposes.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In spite of the lack of concrete evidence of business improvement, as measured by the usual indices, we see no reason whatever to change our opinion. On the contrary, though the process of recovery, measured from the short-ranged standpoint, seems irritatingly slow, it is really proceeding in the usual and accepted manner. A sudden jump from the most severe and protracted depression in this century would be not only surprising—it would be impossible.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We believe that stocks are in an accumulation period and suggest that advantage be taken of such recessions as may develop in the near future to add to holdings already acquired. It is our opinion that the present time offers an unusual opportunity for the acquisition of stocks which ultimately will return a substantial profit to the investor.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: There is little in the action of the market to inspire confidence and we see no justification for any assumption that the force of the decline has spent itself.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: The market has shown a tendency to back away from offerings overhead and it appears to us to be retracing the outline of its recent trading range.

Josephthal & Co., New York: Until the market shows signs of reaching a support level we would keep trading accounts in good condition.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
3	2		Abitibi Pow & P	400	2⅞	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
5⅜	3⅜	..	Adams Express	700	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
29¾	24	2	Adams Millis	400	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
13	10⅜	1	Addressograph	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜		
16½	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	15	15	15		
61½	46	4½	Air Reduction	400	59	58	58½	58⅛	58⅛
16⅝	17⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1200	14¾	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14½
3½	1¼		Alleghany Corp	100	2¼	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼
7⅜	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
86¾	62¼	6t	Allied Chem	5200	82¼	81	82½	80¾	
117½	108	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117½	117½	117½	119	
13⅝	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	11	10⅝	11	10⅝	
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6⅝	6½	6½		
18½	12½		Am Bank Note	100	15½	15½	15½	15½	
73½	54⅛	5t	Am Can	7400	70¼	69	69⅞	68¾	
37¾	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	37⅜	36½	37⅜	37	
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	8	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	1400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
33	19	6	Am & For Pow 6	300	15½	15⅜	15½	15½	
38½	21¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	400	19½	19½	19⅜	19½	
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2½	1⅜	..	Tm Hide & L	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
20¼	19	2	Am Ice	700	20	19⅜	20	19½	
66	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	66	66	66		
8½	5	..	Am International	700	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¼	
9⅛	6⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	
33	29⅜	3	Am News	10	30	30	30	7	
16⅞	13	1	Am Pow & Lt	400	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15	
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	51	50½	50½	51½	
49⅜	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	100	42½	42½	42½	43¼	
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	
13	7⅜		Am Rolling Mill	1300	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10⅞	
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	700	15½	15	15¼	14⅞	
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	7	7	7	7	
39¾	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	24⅞	24¾	24¾		
137½	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	10600	128⅞	128	128½	128¾	
33⅞	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	31½	30⅝	30⅝	20½	
5⅜	3	..	Am Woolen	200	4	4	4	4	
30½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	27½	26½	27½	27	
12⅝	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	400	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10	
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17	16⅞	17	17	
1⅞	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅞	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	500	1	1	1		
12⅛	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13½	
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½		
2⅜	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜		
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	700	82½	81¼	82⅜	80¾	
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	100	29⅛	19½	29⅛		
12½	18	1	Atl Refining	3200	12	11⅝	12	11⅝	
151¾	83¾	8a	Auburn Auto	19500	100¼	98½	99¼	99⅞	
2	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8½	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅜	12⅜	4	Balt & Ohio	4100	18	17	17	17¾	
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	27	24½	24⅞	27	
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	
43½	34⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	2100	38	37¾	38	37⅞	
98	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	95	95	95		
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜		
18¾	13⅛	.40	Bendix Aviation	1100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
24⅜	15⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	2300	21½	20¾	21½	21	
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	58¼	58	58	58½	
22¼	15⅜	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	
42½	34¾	3t	Borden	1400	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼	
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	700	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅛	
1⅛	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	1	1	1		
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	
49⅞	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	5700	48¼	46¾	47⅞	47½	
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
20	5½	..	Burns Bros pf	10	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
13	9⅛	.80	Burroughs Add	400	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	
19	10½	..	Byers	1400	17⅛	16	17⅛	16⅜	

—C—

4	3		Calumet & Hecla	700	3	3	3	3	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼	
20⅜	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1500	17½	17	17¼	17⅜	
27⅛	22½	3	Capital Admin pf	400	25½	24	25½	25	
43⅞	26¼	..	Case Thresh	19400	38¼	37¼	37¾	37⅛	
71	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	63¼	63¼	63¼		
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	1200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¾	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	12¼	11¼	12¼	11½	
3⅜	2½		Certain-Teed	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	17½	16½	16½	16¾	
31½	21⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	2400	23	22¾	22⅞	22⅞	
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4	3⅝	3⅞	4	
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N western	900	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9	
31	17	..	Chi & N west pf	200	18½	18½	18½		
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜	
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	19½	18½	18½	19	
14	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	14	14	14		
15¾	10½	..	Chrysler	900	12	11⅞	12	11¾	
28½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	27	
31½	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	30	30	30	30	
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10		
16⅝	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	2700	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½	
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75	74	75		
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	900	39⅛	38	38¾	38¼	
21¼	15	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	25½	25½	25½	25½	
27⅞	15⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	24	23¾	24	23⅝	
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛	
4⅞	7½	.30	Comwith & So	1300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4	
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	
5¾	3⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝		
11¾	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾		
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	3700	66⅛	65¼	66	65¼	
94⅞	89	5	Consol Gas pf	300	93⅞	93	93		
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		
⅝	⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅜	
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
47¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	200	47¾	47	47¾	46	
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	400	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	39	
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	700	24½	24	24¼	24	
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	2900	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6¼	
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	500	¾	½	½	½	
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	500	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	44¾	
19	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	19	19	19	18⅝	
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝		
33	23½	4	Crown Wall Pap	100	37	37	37		
2¼	1½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	2	2	2		
49⅞	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	40	40	40	39⅝	
1¾	1¼	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	7	7	7	7	
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	35	35	35	34½	
2⅜	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
85	70¼	7	Cushman 7%	110	90	89⅞	90		

—D—

15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	
9	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	108½	108½	108½	109¾	
15¾	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	400	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	17	16¾	17	17¼	
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
55¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	3100	55⅜	53⅞	55⅜	54⅜	
104	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	104	104	104	104	

—E—

87⅞	68⅛	5	Eastman Kodag	1100	81⅛	79¼	81⅛	79¾	
8	4¾	.50	Easton Axle & Sp	200	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅝	½	½		
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	30⅞	30	30⅞	30⅛	
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	300	2⅛	2	2	2	
15⅜	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	13½	13	13⅜	13¼	
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	55	53½	53½	57¾	
55¼	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	50	48½	48½	50	
51	44⅞	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	50½	50½	50½		
13½	3¾	..	Erie Rr 1pf	100	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10	

—F—

8¾	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	900	8⅜	8	8¼	7⅞	
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	600	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25½	
8½	6⅛	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	100	8	8	8		
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	300	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜	
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50¼	50	50	50	
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛	
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	300	6⅜	6	6⅜	6	
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜	
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	20¼	20½	20½	20⅝	
3⅜	2¼	..	Fox Film A	300	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	4	
19½	15¼	3	Freeport Texas	500	18¼	18	18	18½	

—G—

35¾	28	0	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	34	33¼	34	33⅛	
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	300	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¼	
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	200	18	18	18	18	
2⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	13400	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	20¾	
40½	10⅜	3	Gen Foods	500	39½	39¼	39½	38⅝	
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	35¾	35¾	35¾		
24⅜	19½	3	Gen Motors	9200	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	
87	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	87	86½	87	86	
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4	4	4	4	
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..	
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2800	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	21¾	
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	66	66	66	66¼	
7	4¾	..	Gliddden	400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¾	
6½	5⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6	
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	1000	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
18¾	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1100	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16⅜	
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	11	11	11	11	
3	1	..	Grand S Stor pf	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½	
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	100	20	20	20	19¾	
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	200	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	
6½	4¾	..	Great West Sug	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	40	69	69	69		
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	5⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	7	7	7	6½	

—H—

19	14	..	Hahn D S pf	100	15	15	15	..	
8½	5	.80	Hercules Motors	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..	
83	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	81	80¾	81	80	
10	5	..	Hollander	400	9½	9¼	9¼	10	
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝	
24⅜	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	300	22	21½	22	22	
11⅞	3⅛	..	Houston Oil new	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
57⅛	55½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	56	56	56	..	
11¾	6	..	Hudson Motor	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	400	14⅛	13⅞	14	14	
38¾	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	1200	35⅞	34¾	35½	34⅞	
39⅛	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	100	36¼	35¼	36⅛	36½	
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼	
14⅝	5⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	500	13¾	13	13¼	13	
1½	¾		Int Agr Corp	100	¾	¾	¾		
117	90¾	6t	Int Business M	400	110¼	110¼	110¼	111	
5½	3⅝	.50	Int Carriers	100	4	4	4		
18¾	14⅜	2	Int Cement	400	15	15	15	15	
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	200	12	11½	11½	15	
29¾	21⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	600	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23½	
11⅜	8⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	1400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝	
24½	15⅜	4	Int Match pf	1500	17½	16⅞	17½	17¼	
9¼	7⅛	..	Int Nickel	2200	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼	
23½	19⅜	2	Int Salt	300	21½	21½	21½	20⅞	
23⅜	15	..	Int Silver	1200	24¼	23¼	24¼	23¼	
12¼	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	5400	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅜	
11	5¼	..	Interstate Dept S	300	6½	6½	6½	6	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 12	Mar. 11
84	75	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	50	75	75	75		
25½	15½	..	Johns Manville	900	19	18½	18⅝	18¼	

—K—

9¼	5	1	Kaufmann D St	300	8½	8	8	8	
2⅞	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	2100	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅞	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	110	21	20¾	21	20	
10⅜	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	500	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
13	8⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	800	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
19	15½	1.60	Kresge	900	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞	
9¼	4¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	98800	5⅜	5	5	5⅜	
18⅜	12¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	1800	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	16¾	

—L—

46⅜	36	2.40	Lehman Corp	800	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	
14	12	1.20	Link-Belt	500	13	12¼	12¼		
22	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	20	20	20	19⅜	
34	23¼	4t	Loew's Inc	1400	31	30⅝	31	30⅜	
3¾	2⅞		Loft Inc	7800	4¾	4	4	4	
115¼	110	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	112½	112½	112½	112	
23⅜	19½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	300	22½	22	22	21½	
32⅜	21	4	Louisville & N	1000	22⅝	22½	22½	23⅛	
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—M—

21	17	2½	McCall Corp	100	19	19	19		
7½	6	..	McGraw-Hill	2100	7½	7¼	7½	7½	
62¼	43	4	McKeesport Tin	800	55	54⅛	55	54⅛	
18⅜	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	900	16⅜	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	
3¾	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
20¾	7	..	Man Elv mg	900	19¼	18	18¾	17¾	
10¾	9½	.80	Marine Mid	700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
11	9⅜	2	Marlin-Rockwell	400	11¼	11⅛	11¼	..	
11⅜	7½	..	Marshall Field	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	
20½	13¼	2	Mathieson Alkali	300	19¾	19½	19½	19½	
8¼	5⅝	3	Maytag pf ww	100	7	7	7	7	
100	100	7	Mex Petrol pf	15	100	100	100		
10	5½	3	Midland Steel	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
2⅝	1½	..	Min Moline	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
11	5⅝	..	Mo Pacific	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
26	12	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	18	17⅜	18	18	
30⅝	20⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	29	29	29	27⅜	
11¼	6⅞	..	Montgom Ward	2700	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	
26½	22	2	Motor Products	100	23⅜	23¼	23¾		
35¼	27⅜	3	Morrell & Co	100

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL FACTORS SEEN

Credit Gains — Hoarded Money Returning—British Situation Better

Probably the outstanding event of the week in the financial world was the spectacular rise in English exchange. On Tuesday pound sterling made an extreme advance of 20 cents, which is the widest swing since Great Britain abandoned the gold standard last September.

When this was followed by a reduction in the Bank of England discount rate to 4 per cent from 5, it seemed evident to the banking world that a definite turn in the deflationary tide had taken place. Other evidences strengthened this deduction, as a number of other countries, including Germany, cut their rates also.

Domestic developments this week whose implications are favorable include the decline in hoarding as shown by the $39,000,000 currency circulation drop, the gain in deposits of Federal Reserve member banks, the first in several months, following a decline in the last five months of more than $3,300,000,000, the huge oversubscription of the $900,000,000 Treasury certificate offering, the determination of cities and towns to cut expenses drastically which has resulted in a much improved market for short-term municipal obligations, the reduction in bankers' bill rates by one-eighth per cent to 2½ per cent bid compared with 3 per cent at the beginning of the year, and the lending of millions to various railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Copper Agreement Reached

Another factor not to be overlooked is the successful outcome of the conferences by representatives of the world's leading copper producers looking to curtailment of output. Copper interests, realizing that a price under 6 cents a pound means demoralization and eventually ruin, have felt that stabilization could only be attained by agreeing to further reduction in operations by the chief companies. Yesterday in New York the participating companies agreed to cut to 20 per cent of capacity compared with current operations of around 26½ per cent. This cut is expected to reduce monthly production to around 65,000 tons, compared with 85,000 tons. The agreement, effective April 1, has already stiffened prices.

Progress on the proposed manufacturers sales tax bill which calls for 2¼ per cent impost is retarded by dissention in Democratic ranks. That party has pledged itself to a balanced budget a year from June, but opponents of the sales tax are organizing. Representative LaGuardia of New York is offering a substitute bill to tax bank checks, drafts, deeds, mortgages, receipts, a 10 per cent tax on rental of safety deposit baxes, tax of 10 cents a hundred on $100 face value of bonds, retail excise levy on radios, phonographs, cosmetics, perfumes, jewelry, works of art, automobiles, trucks and accessories, an increase in first class mail rates to 3 cents and an increase in the surtax rates to 49 per cent on incomes above $1,000,000.

Business Still Waits

Actual business has continued at the low levels obtaining in recent weeks. Commodity prices show no sustained strength and most trade indicators are close to their bottom levels. The average of steel operations are at 26½ per cent, compared with 26 per cent a week ago; United States Steel unfilled tonnage as of Feb. 29 fell off 102,521 tons; electricity output for the week ended March 5 was 8.7 per cent lower than in the like week a year ago; railroad carloadings are still substantially below a year ago, and railroad earnings, as shown by results for January, are less than one-half of net operating income in the corresponding month of 1931.

The automobile trade, the cotton trade, the coal industry and the building industry show no signs of improvement. February contracts in the construction field fell off substantially due to curtailment in residential building. Some improvement is likely when March figures are available. The first two months of the year building contracts totaled $122,000,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, compared with $290,000,000 in 1931, $405,000,000 in 1930, $647,000,000 in 1929 and $761,000,000 in 1928. Retail sales are below a year ago.

European Unsettlement

The situation in Europe is still one of unsettlement, although revival of confidence in England is a bright spot. The British Industries Fair is meeting with unusual success. In France, yield from the sales tax, regarded as the bast available business barometer, is about 20 per cent below a year ago. Wholesale prices have risen slightly.

Germany awaits anxiously the outcome of the national elections tomorrow. Unemployment appears to have reached the peak, but industrial activity is at extremely low levels.

Bulgaria has a favorable trade balance of 61,400,000 leva for January. The gold cover for the Bulgarian National Bank on Jan. 15 was 37.55 per cent, compared with 37.27 per cent Dec 31, 1921.

Business in Italy is dull. Orders are from hand-to-mouth. Bankruptcies are diminishing. The large banks are in good position. The January trade balance was unfavorable, the first since September.

The security market in New York has been reactionary this week, industrial averages losing about five points to Friday's close. The British market has been steady to strong in the main, while Paris stocks have weakened.

IMPROVED BANKING SITUATION

NEW YORK, March 12—The rate of bank closings since March 1 was the lowest in 10 years, the American Banker says. Suspensions last week approached the vanishing point, only 11 small institutions with aggregate deposits of $990,000 closing their doors. So far in March, only 13 banks have been closed, compared with 124 in February, 373 in January, and an average of 309 monthly in the last quarter of 1931.

NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY

National Supply Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $4,495,797 after depreciation, interest, taxes, subsidiary dividends, etc., compared with net income of $2,624,974 in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	83¼	82
Adams Express 4s '48	67½	67⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	28	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	28	27¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89¾	88⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	82	82
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 20303	42	41⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	70½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	67⅜
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90¾	90⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	100⅜
Amer T&T 4s '36	99	98⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104⅜	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅜	102¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100½	100⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	100¼	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104½	104
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82	81⅜
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	12¼	12⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67¼	66½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	58	57¾
Atch T&SF 4s '95	81¾	81¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	83	83
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40⅜	40⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	99½	99½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59	59½	59½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84½	83¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	70¾	70
Balt & Ohio 5s st Swn div '50	79	79
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	95	94½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	71	69¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	103
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	74	74
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	14	12½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91¼	90
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	78	78
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103	103
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88¼	88⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	101⅜	101
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	68	67½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	81	81
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80¼	80¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	52¼	52¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31¾	31¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75½	75½
Cen New England 4s '61	73	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	84
Certainteed 5½s '48	41½	41¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	61¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90⅜	90
Ches & O 4½s B	84	84
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88¼	88¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99⅜	99⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	15
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s '82	52½	51½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	36½	36½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	72	71½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	72	72
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¼	9
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36½	36⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	42	42
Chicago & Nw cv 5s '49	32⅜	31⅞
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	43¾	43¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	84¾	84
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	65¾	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56¼	56¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	40½	40½
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90½	90½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99	98¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72½	72
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85	85
Childs Co 5s '43	43⅞	43½
Chile Copper 5s '47	59¾	59¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	95½	95⅛
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	61	61
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	70¾	70¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	83	83
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	87	87
Com Credit Co 6s '34	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104
Container Corp 5s ct '43	15	15
Container Corp 6s '46	31⅞	31⅞
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¾	2¾
Cuba RR 6s '36	38	37
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	65½	64½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	63¼	63
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32	32
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94	94
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 6s '62	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84½	84½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97¾	97¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95¾	95½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73½	73¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	41¼	41⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41¾	41½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	24¾	24⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	59	59
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1¾	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	44½	44½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81⅞	81¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98½	98½
Great Northern 4s '61	84½	84½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	73¼	72½
Greate Northern gen 5½s B '52	82	82
Greate Northern 7s '36 A	95½	95½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37	37
Hackensack Water Co 4s	85	85
Havana Elec 5s '52	23	23
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	64	63
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87½	87½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Central 4s '52	54	54
Ill Central 4¼s '66	41½	39¾
Ill Central 5s '52	58	58
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45½	44¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50⅝	50
Inter Match 5s ct sc rets '41	43¼	42
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	50	48
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57	56¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	57	56¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	44	43½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '42	77¾	77
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63½	63½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	27½	27½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	49¼	47
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	51	51
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	56	56
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	41⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50½	50½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46½	45½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60	60
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68¼	68
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	91½	91½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94⅝	94
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	72	72
Laclede Gas 5½s D	72½	71¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	53	53
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	48	48
L&N uni 4s '40	88	88
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41	41
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	86½	86½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97	96½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91¼	91¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	49	49
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65½	65½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	68½	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	54	54
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	77¼	76
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	30	29¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	48	48
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	48	48
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	48	48
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	48½	48½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	48½	47¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	33¼	33
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17	17
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	95	94¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	75¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¾	94
Nat Steel 5s	79½	79
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	98	97
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	79½	79½
N O T & M 5s B '54	34	34
N O T & M 5s C	32½	32½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	78¼	78¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	92	91⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	79½	69¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	76½	76
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91	90⅜
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	82	81
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	38¾	38¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	44	42
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	72¾	70½
NY Edison 3½s E '65	103½	102½
NY Edison rfg 6¼s '41	109½	108¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	94
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103⅝	103⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '56	61	61
NY NH&H 4½s '67	74	73
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	93	93
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53¼	52⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	70	70
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	60	59
North Am Co 5s 5s '61	88	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '49	88½	88½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	93	92½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6sA'47	101	101
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80¾	80¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89¼	89
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102	102
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	17	17
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97½	97½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	80½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	101
Paramount Public 5½s '50	53	52¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	56¾	58¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41½	41½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88⅜	88
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90	89¼
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	89¼	88½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '81	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76½	76
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¾	101¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	55	55
Pere Marquette 5s '56	65½	65½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59¼	58
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89¾	89¾
Income of $2,624,974 in 1930.		

	High	Low
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	47½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	82	81¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63⅝	62¾
Pitts McKeesport	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	28	27½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	74⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73	71
Purity Baking 5s '48	77	76
Radio Keith ct ppd	94	90
Read rfg 4½s A '97	82	81¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	75	75
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	74	74
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	55	55
Rich Term 5s	96½	96½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	67	66⅜
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	78⅜	78¼
St. Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	30¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23½	23
St Louis SW con 4s '32	87½	87
StP M&M 4½s '33	97½	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	84½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	14½	14
Seabd A L 6s ct	4	4
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	38	38
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70⅝	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70⅝	70½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	89
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92¼	92¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '52	94	94
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59⅜	57½
Smith A O 6½s 33 ct	101⅜	101¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85½	85½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅞	100⅜
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	88¾	88¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70¾	70⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68½	68½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	65½
Southern Pacific RR Tor 4s '50	80½	80½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	82¼	82¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	44½	44½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	58	58
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	30	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	24¾	24¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	56¼	56¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	80¾	80
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38	38
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	78½	78½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92⅜	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91	91
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	86⅞	86⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	39⅝	39½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	40½	40
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	41	41
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	74	74
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	17¾	17¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¾	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	59	58½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62⅜	62⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	47½	46½
Western Union 5s '51	68	67¾
Western Union 6½s '36	94	94
Western Union 5s '60	67	66¼
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '70	105¼	105¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62	59
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69½	69½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	92	92
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	71½	71
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70½	70½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar12	Mar11
3½s '47	99	98.27	99	99.00
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.8	100.10	100.10
1st 4¼s '38	100.20	100.16	100.18	100.18
US 3s '55	90.16	90.7	90.13	90.4
US 3½s '40	91.15	92.10	92.15	92.15
US 3½s '43 March	95.24	95.20	95.20	95.29
US 3½s '43 June	92.24	95.23	95.23	95.28
US 3¼s '56	98.2	97.20	97.20	97.28
US 4s '54	101	100.17	100.25	100.29
US 4¼s '52	103.1	102.16	103.1	102.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	41	40¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50	50
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10	10
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9½	9½
Antioquia 7s A '45	11	11
Antioquia 7s D '45	11	10½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	67	67
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	59¾	58¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	67½	66
Argentine Gov 6s May '59	68	66⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	67	66
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	67	66½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	67	66
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	67½	66½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	67	66
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	67⅞	66½
Argentine Gov 6s 58 B	66½	66
Australia 4½s '56	55¼	54
Australia 5s '55	58	58
Australia 5s '57	60	59
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	93
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	34½	34½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	39	38¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89¼	89¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100⅞	100⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100⅞	100⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	26¼	26¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	30¼	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	39¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39	35
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32½	32½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30⅞	29½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	12⅛	12⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	24½	24½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	24½	24½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30¾	30¾
Bremen 7s '35	37	36
Brisbane 5s '57	46⅜	46⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	21¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	36¾	35⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	36½	35⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	21	20⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81	80¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16½	16
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15½	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	14	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12¾	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13⅞	13¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	12½	12½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	36	36
Colombia Aggr Bk 6s '47	27⅞	27½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	22	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	24¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24¾	24¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	30½	30½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35	34
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	69	69
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¾	75½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39⅞	38½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅞	12
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71	70
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	83	83
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	48	48
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66	79⅛	78½
Dutch El 6s '47	91½	90½
Finland 5½s '58	51	51
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	55	55
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	53¾	53½
Frankfort 6½s '53	26¾	26¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅞	115¼
German 7s '49	63	62
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40⅞	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37½	37½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37½	37¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	41¼	41
Germ Con Ag 6½s 58 rcts	28	28
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	36¾	36
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	40¼	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	41½	40
Greek 6s '68	37½	36¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	19	19
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41	41
Helsingfors 6½s '60	49¾	49¾
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	48½	48½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	27	27
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	24	24
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	61¼	61
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	70½	70½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	43½	43½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	49	47½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	33½	33½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101⅝	101⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	79½	79½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	5	5
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67¾	67¾
Minas Geraes 7s '58	11⅞	11¾
New South Wales 5s '57	55	54
New South Wales 5s '58	54½	54
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	34½	33½
Norway (King) 5s '63	76⅝	75¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	84	83¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	83½	83½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	62⅞	62⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	28½	28
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	62	62
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	62	62
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58	58
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	94	93¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103	102⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	97	97
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	58½	58
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	63	62
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10	10
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	16	16
Prussia 6½s '51	31¾	31¾
Prussia 6s '52	31	30½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	64	64
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	26½	26½
Ruhr '48	23½	23½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11¼	11¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9¼	9
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	12½	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	18	18
Rome (City) 6½s '52	20	20
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	75	74¾
Roumania 7s '59	49½	49
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	45	44½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	17½	17½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	61¼	61¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	47¼	47¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	27½	26¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	33¾	31

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; leaders barely changed.

Bonds: Irregular; rail issues under pressure.

Curb Firm; utilities stiffen.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling easy.

Cotton: Barely steady; lower cables, southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; bullish German advices; crop damage Illinois.

Corn: Barley steady; disappointing export trade; unsettled eastern cash market.

Cattle: Quiet.

Hogs: Steady.

FOREIGN

London—Today's session on the stock exchange was dull with an undecided tone. Slight declines were registered in most sections owing to l

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CAMBRIDGE IS AGAIN WINNER

Defeats Oxford in Annual Track and Field Meet

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Cambridge University today defeated Oxford in their sixty-fourth annual track and field meet. It was the seventh straight victory for the Light Blues and the thirty-third in the 64 meetings.

Cambridge just did squeeze through to victory, winning 6 events to 5 for the Dark Blues. The score last year was 8 to 3 in their favor.

The Light Blue's winning total was compiled by victories in the 100-yard dash, both hurdle races, the 440-yard run, the broad jump and the shotput.

Two American athletes, Vernon Munroe of Harvard and W. D. Behnke of Yale, aided Cambridge in its victory, the former winning the quarter-mile run and the latter the pole vault.

J. W. Follows, former student at the University of Wisconsin, won the three-mile run for Oxford in one of the most thrilling finishes of the afternoon. He defeated E. W. Denison of Cambridge by a step. Denison won the event last year against Oxford, and also in the combined meet between Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale.

J. D. Wade of Cambridge won the first event on the program, the 100-yard dash, to get the Light Blue away to a flying start. Two Oxford runners, J. P. Scott of Wyoming, an American, and H. B. St. L. Carter, were second and third respectively. Only first places count, however. The time was 10.1s.

Cambridge also won the 120-yard high hurdles, J. St. L. Thornton running to victory in 14.9s. C. A. Lee Steere of Oxford was second and I. S. Ivanovic of Cambridge, third.

Perry Wins Shotput

E. G. Perry, Cambridge shotputter, made it three straight for the Light Blues when he won the 16-pound event with a heave of 41ft. 10¾in. to defeat Julius Byles of Oxford, a former Princeton student. Byles did 41ft. 4½in. A. L. Martin of Cambridge was third with a put of 38ft. 8¼in.

J. W. Follows of Oxford, Rhodes scholar from Wisconsin, gave the Dark Blue its first victory in the three-mile run, which he won in 14m. 50 4-5s. E. W. Denison of Cambridge was second and C. J. Mabey of Oxford third. Follows won by the narrow margin of two yards.

Cambridge continued its sweep in the 220-yard low hurdles as Thornton raced to victory in 26.3s. for his second victory of the meet. G. A. MacLean of Oxford was second, and R. K. Brown of Cambridge, third.

Monroe Wins Quarter

L. F. York of Oxford, won the running high jump with a leap of 5ft. 10in., but Vernon Monroe of Cambridge, former Harvard athlete, made the score five first places to two for the Light Blue as he won the quarter mile in 51 1-5s.

W. D. Fielding of Cambridge was second to York in the high jump and C. W. Lowry of Oxford and G. S. Defreit of Cambridge tied for third. W. L. Land of Oxford was second to Monroe and C. A. Emerson of Cambridge third.

W. D. Behnke of Cambridge, formerly of Yale, made the victory sure for the Light Blue by winning the pole vault of 11ft. 5½in. It gave Cambridge six first places of the 11 comprising the emet. J. J. D. Groves of Cambridge and R. B. Peacock and S. K. Kurtz of Oxford, the latter also a former Yale student, tied for second place at 10ft. 9in.

K. S. Duncan of Oxford won the "long jump" in England—but the running broad jump—called the Dark Blue cause was already lost. He leaped 22ft. 2½in. to lead G. S. Churchill of Cambridge and A. Munro of Cambridge in that order. J. F. Cornes and J. E. Lovelock of Oxford ran a dead heat in the one-mile run to defeat J. E. Robins of Cambridge in 4m. 22 2-5s.

Voigt and Nicol Thompson in Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 12 (AP)—George J. Voigt of New York and Nicol Thompson Jr. of Toronto won their semifinal-round matches in the Bermuda amateur golf championship yesterday.

They will play 36 holes for the title.

Voigt eliminated Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., 6 and 5, while Thompson surprised with a 3-and-2 victory over Leonard Martin of New York.

Voigt and Alvord were all square after the first 18 holes of their match, but the New York veteran flashed much the better golf in the afternoon round.

Thompson led Martin by two holes at the end of the first 18. Playing flawless golf and putting with deadly accuracy, Thompson gave Martin no chance to reduce this deficit and himself was 4 up at the turn in the afternoon round.

KUMPF IS APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., March 12—Henry W. Kumpf, former star football player and swimmer of Columbia University, will join the athletic training staff of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute next fall, it was announced yesterday by Capt. Harry A. Van Velsor, head of the department of physical education. The appointment of Kumpf will make effective the policy of President Ricketts of the institution of eliminating all seasonal coaches and placing its intercollegiate sports competition as well as all student athletic training under a regular all-year-round faculty.

WARNER ACTION APPROVED

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 12 (AP)—Officials of Stanford University announced yesterday the board of trustees has approved the retention of Glenn S. ("Pop") Warner as head football coach for a five-year period. Action by the board was taken Thursday night in San Francisco. Approval was only a formality, as the board of athletic control recommended several weeks ago that Warner be retained for another five years. Warner became Stanford coach in 1924, although actually not on the ground until 1925. He has not been under contract.

Hollywood Adds To Standing Lead

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	18	3	6	113	72	39
San Francisco	11	6	8	79	79	28
Oakland	9	6	12	87	88	24
Los Angeles	8	1	20	103	143	17

RESULT MARCH 5

Hollywood 3, Oakland 2.

RESULT MARCH 7

San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 3.

RESULT MARCH 8

Oakland 10, Los Angeles 1.

RESULT MARCH 10

Hollywood 8, Los Angeles 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 12—The Hollywood Stars of the California Hockey League displayed real championship from March 5, when they nosed out last year's champion Oakland Sheiks, 3 to 2, in a fast and scientific match at Hollywood.

The visitors took the lead with George Bond's goal. McQuaig tied the score in the second period after a brilliant rush through all the Sheiks. The third saw Paul Maher accept Collins's pass for a score, but it was tied again when Louis Coupez passed to Blythe. Three minutes of overtime were sufficient for Manager Jack Walker to assist Dyck to the winning goal.

March 7, the Los Angeles club opened its last trip to the north and fell before the smooth-working Frisco Rangers, 5 to 3, in a game featured by the stellar play of Eddie Vokes, who scored four times. A total of 11 points was earned by Lloyd Cook's men, every player except Goalie Hal Yorke sharing. Herman Runge, of Portland, appeared in the Los Angeles lineup and scored one of the losers' goals.

The Oakland Sheiks ran wild over Los Angeles at the Oakland Arena March 8, in a 10-to-1 drubbing. As Irving's club is now definitely out of the playoff, it did not extend itself. Lorne Cummings opened the scoring with a goal for the Angels. Then the fireworks began. For the Sheiks, Dafoe twice, Perley Fennell four times and Harper, Kenny, Bond and Collins kept the scorer busy recording goals.

Hollywood Stars added to their scoring averages March 10 at the expense of the Angels at Hollywood in an 8-to-3 victory. The Stars took a 3-to-1 lead in the first period, stretched it to 6 to 2 in the second, when all interest of Angel rooters disappeared. Dyck led his team with four points, Coupez following with two.

Former Singles Champions Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 12—The thirty-second annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress will take on a real national championship aspect tonight with the scheduling of 58 teams from 25 different cities. Lansing, Mich., is sending 10 fast lineups into action and stellar teams are booked from Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Albany, and other cities.

The appearance of these teams will mark the beginning of the end for the booster squads who have held the spotlight since last Tuesday evening. Though a few doubles and singles events are on this afternoon's program, the real onslaught in these divisions will commence on Sunday.

Two former A. B. C. singles champions, both from Cincinnati are scheduled tonight. C. A. Baumgartner captured the singles crown back in 1923 with a 724 total, and Edward Votel, who was a resident of Braddock, Penna., at the time, took the top prize in 1926 with a 706 score. Eighty-eight local fives and six out-of-town entrants failed in their efforts to dislodge the leading Otto Stolls from the team event lead last night. Omars, Detroit, topped the three squads with a 2591 total, for fourth place. Eagles, Marinette, Wis., took fifth position, scoring 2478.

LEADING HOCKEY SCORERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Jackson	Toronto	24	20	44
Primeau	Toronto	9	31	40
W. Cook	Rangers	27	11	38
R. Smith	Montreal	9	29	38
Trottier	Montreal	23	14	37
Morenz	Canadiens	20	17	37
Dillon	Rangers	23	13	36
C. Conacher	Toronto	29	7	36
Ward	Montreal	18	16	34
Clapper	Boston	16	18	34

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Vokes, San Francisco	24	6	30
Couper, Hollywood	15	14	29
Evans, Hollywood	12	17	29
Irving, Los Angeles	16	11	27
Dunn, Hollywood	21	5	26
Johnson, Hollywood	19	6	25
Dyck, Hollywood	11	11	22
Harper, Oakland	16	5	21
Huffman, San Francisco	11	10	21
Scott, Oakland	15	5	20
Blythe, Hollywood	15	5	20

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

Hart, Providence	18	15	33
Klein, Boston	19	12	31
Pettinger, Bronx	12	18	30
Harrington, Providence	13	15	28
Asmundson, Bronx	13	15	28
Starr, Springfield	17	9	26
Sheppard, Bronx	16	9	25
Heximer, Springfield	10	15	25
King, Philadelphia	12	10	22
Gaudreault, Providence	10	11	21
Andrews, Philadelphia	7	14	21

WILLIAMS SWIMMERS LEAD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 12—Williams College forged ahead of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College in the number of men qualified in the trials of the annual New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet last night, placing nine in the finals, which will be decided Saturday. Springfield was second with seven, while Brown University and Amherst College were tied for third with five each. Wesleyan University placed four. Two New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship records were broken in the trials last night. Fowler of Springfield set a standard of 1m. 46.6s. in the 150-yard backstroke, while Lewis of Brown won his heat in the 100 yards in the record time of 55.8s.

HENRYS MEET N. M. TEACHERS

Champions Reach Final Round of A. A. U. Basketball Tourney

KANSAS CITY, March 12 (AP)—Trying for a third consecutive United States basketball title, the Henrys team of Wichita, Kan., meets the Northwest Missouri Teachers of Maryville in the final round of the Amateur Athletic Union's annual tournament here tonight.

At Maryville this season, the Collegians defeated the A. A. U. champions 18 to 16 in a tight defensive exhibition game characteristic of the Teachers' march to the tournament finals.

Schuessler A. C. and the Stage Lines team will play for third place in a preliminary to the championship game.

If the Henrys defeat the Maryville team tonight, they will be the first team to have won three A. A. U. national basketball titles. Several organizations have won twice.

Game Revolves Around Centers

If Maryville wins, it will be the third college aggregation to take the title since the tournament was moved here in 1921. Butler University of Indianapolis won in 1924 and Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., in 1925. Otherwise, only independent teams have been champions since 1921.

The rival offensives to be wheeled into action tonight revolve around the respective centers — "Jumping Jack" McCracken of Maryville and "Long Tom" Pickell, formerly of the University of Arkansas and Los Angeles A. C.

The Henrys entered the final round last night by virtue of a hard-earned 32-to-26 semifinal victory over the Schuessler Athletic Club, Chicago. The game was close throughout, victory finally going to the Kansans after their defense spread down into Chicago territory. This maneuver was followed by a winning rally.

Henrys Behind in Second

The Henrys were behind in the second period, but pulled out ahead on field goals by Gibbons, McBurney and big Tom Pickell. Henrys led by 14 to 13 at the end of the first half, owing to a field goal in the last minute by Berry Dunham, Henrys guard.

Bob Schuman, Schuessler forward, scored four field goals in rapid succession in the last period, and the Chicago team went ahead, 25 to 21. The defending champions then started their final drive.

The calculated scoring plays of the Maryville Teachers enabled them to hold a scant margin through most of the game over the Southern Kansas Stage Lines team of Wichita, winning 22 to 18. The Teachers never led by more than two points in the first half until near the end when Merrick made a field goal and "Jumping Jack" McCracken, Maryville's star center, sank a free throw. At the intermission the Missourians were ahead, 9 to 5.

Lehigh Matmen Dominate Meet

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Lehigh University, defending champion, continued to dominate the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, today, five of its teams emerging victorious in the semifinals of the thirty-eighth annual meeting at Syracuse University last night. Cornell qualified three men, Syracuse and Princeton two each and University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Columbia and Yale, one each.

A defending champion was relieved of his crown in the second match of the semifinals, when Capt. Bernard R. Queneau of Columbia defeated David E. Bigwood Jr. '32S of Yale in the 118-pound division with a time advantage of six minutes. Capt. Sumner H. Forward '32 of Syracuse, holder of a victory this season over Queneau, is favored to take the title today.

The Hooker brothers of Princeton came through with flying colors. Russell H. Hooker '34 flattened T. A. Reybitz of Penn State to enter the finals and Donald H. Hooker '32 threw R. A. Lombardo of Columbia in 11m. to gain the title round. The summary of the semifinals:

118-Pound Class—Forward, Syracuse, threw Maize, Penn State, 2m. 41s.; Queneau, Columbia, defeated Bigwood, Yale, 6m.

126-Pound Class—Elstrom, Penn State, threw Finkleman, Pennsylvania, 2m. 7s.; Dolling, Lehigh, defeated Gurney, Princeton, referee's decision.

135-Pound Class—Shaw, Lehigh, threw Fennimore, Columbia, 5m.; Anderson, Syracuse, threw Phillips, Yale, 11m. 45s.

145-Pound Class—Bishop, Lehigh, defeated Lorenzo, Penn State, T. A., 6m. 45s.; Butterworth, Cornell, defeated Graham, Princeton, T. A., 7m. 21s.

155-Pound Class—R. H. Hooker, Princeton, threw Carpenter, Syracuse, 7m 03s; Bancroft, Cornell, defeated Keinzler, Columbia, T. A., 6m. 08s.

165-Pound Class—D. H. Hooker, Princeton, threw Lombardo, Columbia, 2m., 15s; Mann, Penna., defeated McKeen, Syracuse, T. A., 3m 55s.

175-Pound Class—Penny, Cornell, defeated Johnson, Columbia, T. A., 8m 15s; Shanker, Lehigh, defeated Turnbull, Penn State, T. A., 4m 24s.

Unlimited Class — Herschberg, Lehigh, threw Sokolis, Penn., 9m. 30s.; Snowden, Yale, defeated Cole, Penn State, T. A. 3m 57s.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULT

Carnegie Tech 40, Penn State 27.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

M. I. T. 10, Norwich 7.

Several Seattle Stars Stand Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12—No consideration of possibilities for representation of the United States in the Olympic Games is complete without reckoning in this city. And, probably, no city of its size in the country has so many oustanding athletic performers.

No. 1 among the individuals is, of course, Miss Helene E. Madison, who will be swimming under the colors of the Washington Athletic Club. Miss Madison holds some 16 world records—all the ones possible in freestyle events—and threatens to break any record you care to name in her specialties.

No. 2 in this district is represented by Capt. Edward B. Genung '32 of the University of Washington track team. Genung, a Seattle boy who was not good enough in high school to even win a letter, has for the past two years captured the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 880-yard championship and in each instance set a new record. In 1930 he established the mark of 1m. 53.6s., and in 1931 at Lincoln, Neb., he negotiated the distance at 1m. 52.6s. Genung is training carefully and getting better with every trial.

No. 3 among the individuals is Paul Jessup, formerly of Bellingham, Wash. Jessup is now associated with the office of Claude G. Bannick, sheriff of King County, as a deputy. In addition he is registered at the University of Washington, completing his law course. In 1929, he captained the Huskies on the football field.

His track prowess, however, makes him a strong contender for Olympic honors. His best heave of the disk was 169ft. 9 3-8in. at Pittsburgh, Penna. Jessup is 6ft. 7in. tall and weighs 240 pounds. He will be representing the Washington Athletic Club in the sectional Olympic tryouts, which will be staged in the University of Washington's Stadium in conjunction with the Northern Division Pacific Coast Conference track and field meet on May 27 and 28.

No. 4 brings out the brilliant Talbot L. Hartley '31, who captained last year's University of Washington track team. He also is competing under the colors of the Washington Athletic Club. Hartley has been right around the "50" mark in the 440-yard event in practice this season, and is training hard for his final plunge into United States track realms.

Just a passing word for Stephen E. Anderson, famous hurdler of the 1928 Olympics and a point-winner for the United States. Anderson gave up his amateur standing to become an assistant to Coach Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson of the Washington team and is no longer eligible.

Last, but far from least, is the entry of the University of Washington, eight-oared shell in the rowing regatta. A great program is mapped out for Coach Alvin Ulbrickson and his crews. First, they will engage the University of California's Golden Bears in the annual Pacific Coast intercollegiate events here on a new course in Lake Washington on April 9.

BOSTON H. C. EVENS FREDERICTON SERIES

FREDERICTON-BOSTON H. C. AMATEUR HOCKEY SERIES

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Fredericton	1	1	12	9	2
Boston Hockey Club	1	1	9	12	2

Strengthened by the addition of Johnny Garrison and Joe Fitzgerald of the United States Olympic team, and Caswell E. McGregor Jr., of the Harvard varsity sextet, the Boston Hockey Club six evened its series with the Fredericton Millionaires of New Brunswick at the Boston Arena, Friday evening, 8 to 6, in an overtime game. This gives each club one victory. The deciding game of the series will be played at the Arena tonight.

Although he figured in only one goal, Garrison was the star of the Boston victory. The former Harvard and Olympic player continually broke up Fredericton rushes and fed passes to his forwards, enabling them to get the jump on their rivals. Palmer, who also played on the Olympic team and former Yale star, scored four goals for the Hockey Club, two of them in the overtime period. Mosher had three goals and one assist for the Fredericton six. The summary:

BOSTON H. C.		FREDERICTON
Palmer, Culhame, Russell	lw	Webster, Gammon
Chase, Nelson, Fitzgerald	c	Mosher, Beaton
Sanford, Smith, Theyer, Kelley	rw	lw, McManus, McArthur
Anderson, Sanford, Id	rd	Miller, Bowman
Garrison, McGregor, Morrisey	rd	Id, Ferguson, Miller
Frazier	g	g, Bubar

Score—Boston Hockey Club 8, Fredericton 6. Goals—Palmer 4, Fitzgerald, Chase, Nelson, Kelley for Boston H. C.; Mosher 3, McManus, Beaton, Ferguson for Fredericton. Assists—Chase 2, Garrison, Anderson, for Boston H. C.; Webster 3, Mosher, Miller, Ferguson for Fredericton. Referees—Ayer and Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

MRS. CLEMSON LEADS GOLFERS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, Conn., carded an 85 yesterday to take the lead at the end of the first 18 holes of the championship tournament of the Silver Foils Women's International Golf Association. Two strokes behind came Miss Helen Waring of New York and Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Ronald Barlow of Bryn Mawr, Penna., defending champion, was in fourth place with 92.

MISS WALL VS. MRS. HYDE

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Miss Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh Country Club, Oshkosh, Wis., won her way into the finals of the Belleair women's golf tournament yesterday by eliminating Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, former United States champion, 2 up. Miss Wall will meet in the final Mrs. H. A. Hyde of Hartford, Conn., who defeated Miss Katherine Bragaw of West Orange, N. J., 2 and 1.

MISS WATTLES WINS MEDAL

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., finished three strokes ahead of her nearest rival yesterday in the 18-hole qualifying round of the Forest Hills golf tournament. Miss Wattles scored 84, while Mrs. Tom Wallace, Oklahoma state champion, finished with 87. Mrs. R. E. Drennan, also of Oklahoma, was next with 88. Miss Maureen Orcutt, favorite to win the tournament, was unable to enter.

DUNLAP LEADS 80 GOLFERS

PINEHURST, N. C., March 12 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, Princeton University, United States intercollegiate golf champion, led a field of 80 at the end of the first 18 holes in the Tin Whistle 72-hole tournament here yesterday. He carded a 74. Richard Tufts of Pinehurst and Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen were second with 78 each.

MICHIGAN GETS 10 QUALIFIERS

'Big Ten' Champions Start Well in Track Meet Preliminaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 12—Placing 10 times in five preliminary events last night, University of Michigan promised to make to strong defense of its championship in the indoor track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Conference tonight. Indiana University, making the highest bid in its history, placed six times, as did also Ohio State University. University of Chicago, University of Illinois and University of Iowa placed four each, University of Minnesota three, and Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin and Purdue University one each.

While the preliminaries give some indication of what may happen in the finals, the program tonight at the new Field House at the Midway contains 10 events in which points will be scored. What happens in the five events in which preliminaries were not held has an equally important bearing on the result.

J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State placed in two events. He was second in the first heat of the 60-yard dash, won by R. D. Renwick '32 of Michigan in 6.4s., and first in the first heat of the 70-yard high hurdles in 8.7s. There were six barriers in this hurdle race and the athletes are accustomed to five. G. J. Saling '32 of Iowa tied Keller's time in the second heat, while R. R. Black '32 of Chicago won the third heat in 8.9s.

Semifinal heats in the 440-yard dash were won by I. W. Fuqua '34 of Indiana in 51.2s., and E. F. Russell '32 of Michigan in 51.6s. C. C. Hornbostel '34 of Indiana made the best time in the 880-yard run, 2m. 1.3s., and another Hoosier, H. A. Brocksmith '32, floated in to win the best mile heat in 4m. 29.3s. The summary:

60-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by D. J. Renwick '32, Michigan; J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State, second; R. G. Wallace Jr. '33, Chicago, third. Time—6.4s.

Second Heat—Won by H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota; L. L. Fazekas '32, Ohio State, second; R. H. Lamb '33, Michigan, third. Time—6.3s.

Third Heat—Won by J. W. Brooks '34, Chicago; G. J. Saling '32, Iowa, second; Walter Hass '33, Minnesota, third. Time—6.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan; C. C. Crouch Jr. '33, Indiana, second; W. G. Nugnis '34, Iowa, third. Time—6.4s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; J. H. Crossman '34, Purdue, second; G. E. Lagerquist '33, Iowa, third. Time—51.6s.

Second Heat—Won by S. W. Dean '34, Iowa; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, second; H. E. Miller '33, Purdue, third. Time—53.1s.

Third Heat—Won by N. E. Heyne '32, Northwestern; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, second; G. W. Arnold '33, Ohio State, third. Time—52.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; W. C. Leck '34, Illinois, second; W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan, third. Time—52.5s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan, second; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, third. Time—51.6s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, second; W. C. Leck '34, Illinois, third. Time—51.2s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by E. T. Turner '33, Michigan; R. L. Brown '33, Ohio State, second; L. A. Kenney '34, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 1.7s.

Second Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; H. H. Smith '34, Illinois, second. Time—2m. 0.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Charles Eknovich '33, Michigan; J. H. Crummey '33, Wisconsin, second. Time—2m. 1.3s.

ONE-MILE RUN

First Heat—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; J. H. Crummey '33, Wisconsin, second; J. G. Payne '32, Northwestern, third; H. A. Wolfe '32, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m. 29.3s.

Second Heat—Won by Charles Popjoy '34, Purdue; G. E. Neese '34, Indiana, second; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois, third; R. K. Kemp '32, Indiana, fourth. Time—4m. 29.6s.

70-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; H. W. Mithun '34, Minnesota, second; E. M. Haydon '33, Chicago, third. Time—8.7s.

Second Heat—Won by G. J. Saling '32, Iowa; J. D. Black '32, Ohio State, second; R. E. Etnyre '34, Illinois, third. Time—8.7s.

Third Heat—Kon by R. R. Black '32, Chicago; Hawley Egleston '33, Michigan, second; R. C. Handorf '32, Iowa, third. Time—8.9s.

HOCKEY NOTES

BRUIN CUBS, after a nine-day layoff, resume action at the Boston Garden tonight against the league-leading Providence Reds in an important Canadian-American Hockey League game. Coach Eddie Powers of the Cubs has been disturbed about such a lengthy time of inaction, particularly with the race for the playoffs so close; but he has worked his charges aplenty during the week and hopes for the best tonight.

Contests between the Cubs and Reds have always been thrillers, and this affair promises to fulfill expectations. In games played before during this season each team has won three at home. Boston defeated the Reds, 6-3, 8-4 and 8-5 on Garden ice, and the Reds have defeated the Cubs, 4-1, 4-3 (overtime) and 1-0 on Providence ice.

Although Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, has expressed approval of the new players, Brinck and Johnson, Eddie Powers, manager of the Cubs, is in doubt as to using them tonight. They show up well in practice, but when the Cubs are so near the playoffs and need every game, the big question is whether new men without actual experience in the league are going to be a help or hindrance. Bruin Cub fans want their team to win regardless of who plays.

Of the teams playing in the National League in 1924-25, the first season of international competition, Canadiens lead in the number of veterans still with the club, having Morenz, Joliat and Sylvio Mantha; Boston has only Fred Hitchman left, and Montreal Maroons have none left. Rangers started in 1926-27, and still have the Cook brothers, Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson and Murray Murdoch, but not one of the Chicago or Detroit teams is left. Americans started in 1925-26, and have only Billy Burch left.

McLAUGHLIN EQUALS RECORD

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Raymond E. McLaughlin '33 of Bowdoin College, running in an interfraternity meet here last night, equaled the world's record of 5⅘s. in the 45-yard indoor high hurdles, duplicating the feat he accomplished several weeks ago at the University Club meet in Boston. McLaughlin also equaled the world's record of 5⅘s. for the 45-yard low hurdles and established a new Bowdoin indoor record of 22ft. ½in. in the broad jump. In addition he won the 40-yard dash and tied for first place in the high jump. As a result of the points he amassed, his fraternity, Zeta Psi, easily won the meet. Ten fraternities participated.

SPORTS — BRITISH

103 YEARS OF BOAT RACING

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE passage of 103 years has brought many changes to the crews, boats, oars, surroundings, and spectators of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which makes March 19 an outstanding day in world sport this year. It was on June 10, 1829, that the undergraduates of the two great universities first raced against each other in eight-oared shells, and the public interest that was shown in the inaugural meeting gave a broad hint of the national and international popularity with which, in due time, the contest was to become endowed.

The race, over a course of 2¼ miles, began at a little island below Henley Bridge, and the first notable occurrence in the history of the contest was a foul, due to the crews converging as their coxswains jockeyed for early advantage of position. There was a restart, and Oxford went away to win comfortably by some 50 yards.

The color, Blue, entered upon its intimate association with university sport in the second race, from Westminster to Putney, in 1836. The first Oxford crew had sported blue and white, the colors of Christ Church, as that college was then head of the river and had five representatives in the boat, while Cambridge made its rowing début in white shirts with pink sashes, out of compliment to W. Snow, the stroke from St. John's. Just as the crews were putting out from Searle's boathouse at Westminster for the second race, someone noticed that the Cantabs had no pennant at the bow. To rectify the omission, a hurried visit was made to a near-by haberdasher, who was able to provide from stock a length of ribbon in Eton Blue.

No Need to Change Colors

As Cambridge won the race, there was obviously no need to change the color. The Oxford men deepened their Blue to accentuate the contrast, and since 1842 the present colors have been carried into every phase of intervarsity conflict. The rowing "Blue" was the first awarded, and its super-distinction obtains still, despite the challenge of other sports and the multiplicity of intervarsity encounters.

In 1839, the year of the third boat race, the Oxford University Boat Club was founded. Although rowing was a popular pastime in certain English schools, notably at Eton and Westminster, long before the first boat race in 1829, the sport was then undeveloped at the universities. In 1826, it is said, there were only two eight-oared craft at Cambridge, but a year later other weird vessels appeared on the Cam's (then) silted waters—a Trinity "ten oar" among them—and in 1829 the C. U. B. C. was founded. Traffic interfered with the races of 1840 and 1842, won by Cambridge and Oxford, respectively, and for the seventh race in 1845 the course was changed to the tideway, where it has been held ever since.

The boats used in the earliest races were a strong contrast to the dainty lined shells of the present day. They were iron-keeled oak cutters, some 50 feet long, inrigged, with the university coat of arms emblazoned on the heavy rudder. Oxford used a carvel-built boat in 1841 (the year when the weights of the rival crews were first recorded), and in 1846 outrigged, or "Clasper-built," boats were adopted for the first time. One of the most dramatic incidents in the whole history of the race was due to this development long after it ceased to be a novelty. In 1872 a nut won free on the rigger of the great J. H. D. Goldie as he was stroking Cambridge to victory in a snow storm. As he could not put an ounce of his 173 pounds behind his work without inviting an irreparable "crab," he concentrated solely upon setting the time for his crew with all the infallabity of a metronome, and he had the enormous satisfaction of winning by two lengths despite the difficulties.

Both Oxford and Cambridge were victorious in 1849, and this remarkable statement is due to the fact that, for the first and last time, two races were held in one year. The Light Blues won the earlier one with a crew consisting entirely of Trinity men, and Oxford was awarded the second on a foul. In 1852, T. S. Egan, a famous former president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, coached the Oxford crew, and turned the Dark Blues out in such splendid shape that they won by nearly half a minute. From 1856 until 1915 the race was held annually without a break, and in this period much history was made. Keel-less boats and round oars were first used in 1857; in 1858, Cambridge, the loser, submerged 300 yards from the finish; and in 1860, Cambridge won in the slowest time ever recorded over the Putney to Mortlake course—26m. 5s. Between 1861 and 1869 Oxford gained a staggering sequence of nine victories, which was unapproached until the years 1890-1898, when the Dark Blues repeated the feat, and 1924-31, when Light Blue was the winning color all the time.

Sliding Seats in 1873

Sliding seats were introduced in 1873, and the year 1877 saw the one and only "dead-heat" provided by more than a century of intervarsity races. The rival Blues alternated so rapidly in front of and behind one another near the finish that the puzzled waterman deputed to judge the result gave the decision as a tie. Significantly, the custom began the next year of inviting an Old Blue to officiate as judge, and a wooden winning post was erected to assist the official in his work.

The atmosphere of true sportsmanship which has come to surround the race is well illustrated by the exchange of kindliness at a vital period in the rowing history of each varsity. Egan of Cambridge, as mentioned, pulled Oxford round the corner in 1852, and in 1899, when Cambridge had had nine losses in succession, W. A. L. Fletcher, Oxford, returned the compliment.

The last outstanding personal achievement in the pre-war chapter of the story was the success of R. C. Bourne, who stroked Oxford to victory in the four years, 1909 to 1912. D. C. R. Stuart had taken Cambridge safely home in three successive races, 1906-1908, and P. H. G. H. S. Hartley gained a precisely similar distinction when intervarsity sport was resumed after the war. He took his men first to the post in 1920, 1921 and 1922, and then Oxford gained its only post-war success. That was in 1922, when the Dark Blues were brilliantly stroked by W. P. Mellen of Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., U. S. A., and Brasenose College.

And so we come, along a line of nine decisive Cambridge victories—the narrowest by two lengths in 1930, the easiest by seven in 1929—to the 1932 contest, the records to this time showing Cambridge ahead in the series, with 42 wins against Oxford's 40.

GOVERNMENT AIDS IDAHO WOOLGROWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Idaho stockmen are appreciating the cut in grazing fees in the national forests for the coming summer, Mr. M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, states.

"By cutting the grazing fees in half, the Government has rendered a direct aid to a stricken industry which has never been given in any other form," Mr. Claar said. "While it does not involve a large sum of money, only about $300,000 saving, it has given a lot of hope."

OIL MONOPOLY PROPOSED

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 12 (AP)—A proposal to give the Government a monopoly on the sale of all petroleum products in Newfoundland was submitted to the Legislature yesterday by the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, who outlined a plan whereby the revenue of the Dominion would be increased by $600,000 to $700,000.

HARVARD-YALE TENNIS

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has approved a proposal of the Yale Athletic Association to increase the number of competitors in the Harvard-Yale varsity tennis match next spring to 10 singles and five doubles matches. The two associations will eliminate their annual junior varsity team match. The Harvard junior varsity still will play a schedule up to the Yale match and junior varsity men who qualify will play for the varsity team against Yale. Previously Harvard and Yale have played six singles and three doubles.

YALE ELECTS FLETCHER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Alexander C. Fletcher '33 of Newton, Mass., regular center and wing the last two seasons, was unanimously elected captain of next year's Yale hockey team yesterday. Fletcher prepared at Newton High School. William T. McCutcheon '33 of Scarsdale, N. Y., will be manager and Brooks D. Grand '34 of Greenwich, Conn., winner of the sophomore competition, will be assistant manager.

ASKS NURMI BE INVESTIGATED

PARIS, March 12 (AP)—The Paris Herald said today the Finnish Athletic Federation has been called on by the international federation to investigate the standing of Paavo Nurmi, to determine whether he ranks as an amateur of a professional. The international body asked that the Finland association reply before the date of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. It was understood the inquiry was prompted by a charge that Nurmi is a professional.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Amherst 34½, Wesleyan 33½.

ILLINOIS AWARDS LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12—Eight University of Illinois basketball players have been awarded letters by the athletic council. Four seniors, two juniors, and two sophomores were honored. Those winning the "I" are: Capt. E. B. Kamp '32, R. L. Kamp '32, G. S. Fencl '32, R. Y. Bartholomew '32, C. K. Bennett '33, B. W. Owen '33, H. A. Hellmich '34, and V. E. Moore '34. The Illinois team ended the 1931-32 campaign in the Western Conference with the same record made a year ago. Last year the Illini lost the first five, then won the last seven games. During the campaign just closed, Illinois played an in-and-out game, being the only victor over the championship Purdue team, yet losing to lesser lights.

NEW RECORDS IN CONFERENCE

Michigan Swimmers Lower Marks in 'Big Ten' Championship

*Special to The Christian Science

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOOKS

EMMA DUNN
Teaches
Every thought we think
Good or bad is expressed
in the tone of voice.
Booklet of teaching $1.00
Mail orders filled
Address 6933 Franklin Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BLXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: 73 Anne Street, Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Sierra Madre, Calif., 6-room bungalow; servant's room in garage; fine view mountains, valley. HENRY AYERS, 358 S. Western, Los Angeles. DU 6155.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For sale, comfortable 10-room house; 2 baths, basement garage, large yard, attractive neighborhood; one block from Principia. Box A-2, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms, nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS E. L. GIFFORD.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DETROIT—Couple with 8 years' experience can manage apartment or apartment hotel, club or estate; can go anywhere; good references. Write 160 Robinwood Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANUFACTURER'S salesman, 15 years' experience selling leading industrials; best references; wants connection with progressive firm as southern representative. Box 1598, Atlanta, Georgia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, ENGLAND. Seeks post as companion, willing go abroad. Athletic, domesticated, adaptable and capable, needlewoman, millinery. Good references. Box M-982, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE BLUFF, ILL.—To let for the summer, May 1 to Oct. 1 if desired, modern 7-room house facing Lake Michigan; 2 baths, toilet, large sun porch. For terms, B. L. SAFFORD, Lake Bluff 438.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTING-BOOKKEEPING — Know your standing each month; have your books kept by a man of many years' experience a few hours each week at very little cost. Hubbard 0592, Boston.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay—Two (separate rooms) furnished apartment, $45, closets. V-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet, $75 (less than cost unfurnished), beautifully furnished, including Steinway grand piano; 3-room bath, kitchenette apartment; sunny side Beacon St., near Washington Square; 2 rooms, 25x25 ft., 3 fireplaces, other room, reception hall; janitor service; hot and cold water; not an apartment house. Tel. Asp. 8223, or Box V-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MILTON, MASS.—Unusually attractive, spacious 5-room apartment, fireplace, modern, large screened porch, garage, in 2-family house, quiet residential section; 2 minutes to rapid transit. For information call Milton 6724.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished 2 and 4-room apartment, unfurnished, newly decorated; Frigidaire; from $35 up. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, Back Bay—1-2-3-room apartments; reasonable rentals, Office, 103 Norway St. Ken. 9238.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny 2-room apartment, unfurnished or partly furnished; 4th floor elevator, electric refrigeration, shower bath; near Beacon St. car line. 6 Sutherland Rd. Asp. 4236.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 6 rooms, reception hall, electric refrigeration, steam heat, continuous hot water; newly done over; also 5 rooms. Regent 8144-R.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 986 Memorial Drive—To sublet 6-room front, sunny apartment, 2 baths. Tel. University 5350.

HAMILTON HALL
64 Hemenway Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished. References required. $30 up. Resident janitor.

READING, MASS.—Newly finished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, electric lights, coal and gas range, hot water heat furnished; desirable location; 2 minutes to trains, stores and churches. Tel. Reading 0311.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED high-class very desirable tea house business, complete modern equipment, lease, in wonderful location near Boston; seats 100; will sacrifice for $3500. Write Box T-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging. Call Regent 4034-M.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

THE owner of a fine old country seat located just off the main thoroughfare between Stoneham and Reading wishes to let lower portion of residence; five rooms or seven if desired; hardwood floors, steam heat; spacious yard with shade trees; garage space and garden plot. V-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

EDITH WOOD, Dancing Instructress. Studio, Wardsworth Hall, Winthrop, Mass. Modern Ballroom, Tap, Ballet, Musical Comedy, Interpretive. Children's classes from 4 to 17 years, Wednesday afternoon, 3:30. Out of town classes, clubs and schools desired. Dancing coached for entertainments. Strictly private lessons by appointment.
The Chief House, Winthrop, Mass.
Telephone Ocean 1776 and 3447

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Gowns, alterations and family sewing; Paris and New York models copied if desired; reasonable prices. MRS. MAHER, 14 Clearway St., Suite 5, Boston. Ken. 4919.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389.
Trained female office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.—Modern English, stucco house, garage, oil heat; fine location; near railroad station. Tel. Wellesley 0997.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

GENEALOGY

Puritan Descendants

The PURITAN REGISTRY, official roster for eligible members of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PURITAN DESCENDANTS, is now in course of preparation. If you are of this heritage, or if you desire to learn whether you are, you should not fail to put your genealogical line on permanent record for the benefit of future generations by sending for enrollment. NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PURITAN DESCENDANTS, Dept. A, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre, Inc.
Tel. Princeton 758 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

INSURANCE

FRANCIS MARSH 2nd
40 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
Room 804 Tel. Hub. 7530
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER
Fire—Liability—Surety Bonds

INTERIOR DECORATORS

FOR OFFICE OR HOME—your own furnishings freshened and tastefully arranged; also partial or new decorations within any budget. DE LEINE STUDIO, Plaza 3-9329, N. Y. C.

HOWARD HAYWARD
Interior Decorator
11 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON Ken. 6270

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 154 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Large, quiet room, suitable practitioner, in business people's elevator apartment; low rent. Apt. 11-E, 121 Madison. Bo. 4-2185.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior house painting, paperhanging, antiquing, hardwood finishing, furniture refinished and decorated. M. MALMROSE, 191 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1294.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED
FELIX BARTH, 9113 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. Cleveland 3-7991.

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. O. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

● *Apple Blossom* **Farm**
Attractive Country Home About 26 miles from Boston
Vicinity of Ford's Wayside Inn. Good Roads.
House has 2 complete bathrooms, and 2 additional toilets; a 2-car garage; modern conveniences, including furnace, electric refrigeration, telephone, etc. Newly furnished. Price, $13,500, including furnishings. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE IN MARSHFIELD HILLS
House of 8 rooms, bath and extra toilet, fireplace, electric lights, gas and town water. Hot-water heat, nicely landscaped with shrubs and shade trees, large lot with barn, good location. Price reasonable.
A two-story Colonial house of 8 rooms, electric range, steam heat, fireplace, bath, large sun porch, four bedrooms. A lovely home in a good location, garage, one acre of land.
We have a large list of seashore and all-year-round homes for sale and rent.
Apply to J. W. PARKER & SON
Summer Street, Marshfield Hills, Mass.
Tel. Marshfield 204-3

FOR SALE—New Brookline single house, fine location; price $9000. Call OWNER, Asp. 0651 or Reg. 2423-M (Mass.).

LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.—Cozy, sunny bungalow, 7 sunny rooms; improvements; high, good location; lot 110x300; adjacent to woods and fields; children's delight; near 2 golf courses, schools, trains; swimming, boating; very good terms; 30 minutes to Boston. Call Lynnfield Center 203, or write M. Y. MAXWELL.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Open for Inspection
43 SARGENT STREET
New Cape Cod Colonial house, 6 rooms, tile bath and shower, lavatory on first floor; hot-water heat, open porch and heated garage, recreation room with fireplace. Call Centre Newton 3016-M.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Comfortable home for cultured gentleman; private family; board optional; near D. L. & W. R. R. Orange 3-1444R.

TUXEDO, NORTH CAROLINA
ROOM and board with private family in mountains of western North Carolina, near large lake, over 2000 feet above sea level; large room, hot and cold running water, private bath, steam heat, sleeping porch; excellent meals; place to rest; rates $18.00 per week.
ADDRESS MISS JANE VAN NESS
TUXEDO NORTH CAROLINA

WOULD like to communicate with business man who would appreciate good home in Westchester; convenient to station; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, Copley Sq.—Furnished room unexpectedly vacated to sublet in Hotel Westminster; rent reasonable. Tel. Ken. 5100, Suite 546.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week, private baths; tourists, $1.50; $2.50, bath; homelike, clean, cheerful; central location.

BOSTON—Two attractive single or double in private apartment; conveniently located; reasonable. Garrison 0477.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—We offer rooms, one with bath; meals optional; garage; transients welcomed. Regent 6313.

DESIRABLE room, reasonable, in apartment for business woman, near Pleasant St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. References required. Asp. 7995.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
until you see THE PIERREPONT
The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool, roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Clark St.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Telephone MAin 4-5500

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Furnished room with private family, in excellent neighborhood; near bus and B. & A. station; also garage if desired; nice location for summer; references. Center Newton 1284-W.

N. Y. C., 930 West End (105 St.) 7 North East—Artistically furnished living-bedroom for two; large, airy; real home; $12.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 617 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6577.

SANITARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists: best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young married man, 8 years' experience, wants full or part-time work; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, Asp. 4820 (Mass.).

CHAUFFEUR—Married man wishes position; 20 years' experience driving private and repairing the best makes of cars; highest references. V-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as poultryman or gardener-caretaker; thoroughly experienced and reliable; capable taking charge of poultry plant or estate; references furnished. M. E. J., 59 Hountonic St., Pittsfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COLLEGE woman with social background desires position as chaperon, companion, hostess in hotel, club or refined home; much traveling experience and accustomed to young people; references exchanged. Write Box T-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED lady wishes position as companion or managing housekeeper in a small family; will travel; references exchanged. MRS. E. M. MOREHEAD, 12 Wendell St., Cambridge, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

MIDDLE-AGED couple to share our summer home; lovely situation in hills of N. H.; our own vegetables and chickens; reasonable terms; board or housekeeping. Write MRS. T. FARRELL, Northwood, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
6 Lenoxdale Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Piano instruction at own or pupil's residence
Phone Tal. 2763

LOVE FOR MUSIC IN CHILD INSTILLED, encouraged, developed; private or classes from age 4. Write MISS BESSIE SLAUGHTER, Chickering Bldg., 29 W. 57th St., New York City. Phone El. 5-0128.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Hancock 8585
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $8.00

WEATHER STRIPPING

ALSO shades, inside door bottoms, radiator furniture, screens. J. M. WALKER, Home Specialties Co., Newton Centre, Mass. Cen. New. 1114.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MARTIN FLOWER
Cut Flowers — Designs Corsages
4-5485

RICH'S NEW STORE
FOUR DISTINCT SHOPS
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. — *Hose for Men, Women*

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
Washing—Doping—Polishing

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

HOOD WHEELER
FURNITURE *Corp.*
BIRMINGHAM
Do you know that DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO. offers the most complete line of Auto Accessories at real low down prices—from a valve core, General Tire or Buick Car, the House of Service will be glad to serve you and always for less. COME! SEE! COMPARE!
DRENNEN MOTOR CO.
D at 20th Phone 7-5121

OLD RELIABLE DAIRY
Phone 7 1506
Special Raw Milk
R. B. KENT, R. F. D. 3

TOWLES
Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
1701 NO. 11TH AVE. PHONE 3-3275
Send us cleaning and dyeing that you are most particular about.

Autocrat Tires—
—Sinclair Oil and Gas
ALLEN TIRE CO., Inc.
Phone 7-5187 516 SOUTH 21ST

"Family Service Laundry"
Awarded Perfect Washing Rating
NO MARKS PHONE 3-1133
MAGNOLIA AVENUE AT 22ND STREET

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk from Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

BRITT-WISE SHOE COMPANY, Inc.
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for WOMEN
Red Goose Shoes for Children
28 DEXTER AVENUE

Montgomery Shoe Factory
FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
We Repair Shoes While You Wait
Phone Cedar 3903
CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON

FLORIDA

AUBURNDALE

CHEVROLET
The Jolley Motor Co.
We sell Motor Equipment—We give Service.

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

DAYTONA BEACH

Arthur's Markets
Incorporated
Purveyors of Fine Foods
Meat—Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
Exclusive Distributors:
RICHELIEU FOODS
Imported and Domestic Specialties
—*TWO STORES*—
PENINSULA PHONE 890 MAINLAND PHONE 891
FREE DELIVERY

TRAGER'S
Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
126 SO. BEACH STREET

KAHNS MEN'S STORE
204 S. Beach St. Woolworth Bldg.

LABELLE'S
Restaurant and Home Bakery
Specializing New England Cooking
146 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Southland Beauty Shoppe
MAUD L. DAVIS
Eugene Permanent Wave
ROOM 2, POST OFFICE BLDG. Tel. 1373

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
130 Ivy Lane, opp. Casino Burgoyne
The Big Store on a Little Street
A complete line of gifts

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 SOUTH BEACH STREET
"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine silks, rayon and cotton piece goods from the best manufacturers. Dainty Lingerie, Hosiery, Sweaters, Bathing Suits, McCall Patterns.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
THE BOOTERY 104 SOUTH BEACH ST.

Rowe's Gem Shop
Princess Issena Hotel Lobby

YOWELL-DREW COMPANY
"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

FORT LAUDERDALE

Northern Electric Co.
Incorporated
WATKINS RENT RADIO
Consulting Engineers and Contractors
Supplies and Repairs
Electrical Gifts
218 S. ANDREWS AVENUE Phone 1

Here Comes Parks
C. E. PARKS, INC.
Grocery, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery and Restaurant
Restaurant open all nite.
309 S. W. 2ND STREET Phone 10
There Goes Parks

MILK
Three-B Dairy
Pure Milk and Cream
JOE SMILEY Phone 392-W

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued)

Fine Dairy Products at Reasonable Prices
WHITE BELT DAIRY
MILK—Pasteurized Certified Acidophilus Raw
Also
Butter — Cheese
Cream
Ice Cream, all flavors. Please order the day before.
All Orders Given Prompt Attention.
Phone 605 W. Parks Road, Representative
Miami Phone—Edgewater 1686

HOLLYWOOD

College Grill
Hollywood Florida
Good Food
Pleasing Service
Dining Room
SOUTHERN HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
The pure thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented old Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

KRE-MEL DESSERT

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

TRAVIS BUCKMAN & ULMER
Insurance of All Kinds
212 W. FORSYTH STREET Phone 5-5952

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

LAKELAND

ARMSTRONG GRILL
213 E. LEMON ST., Near Post Office
FRESH VEGETABLES and FLORIDA FRUITS
Only the Best of Everything

LAKE WORTH

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
Phone One-Ate-Four (184)

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Smart Hats
Alice ROW
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Designer
of
Smart Frocks
MYRTLE LONG
142 S. W. 15th Avenue
Phone 2-4882

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
PRINTERS — STATIONERS
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st St.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

WHITE BELT DAIRY

Milk and Dairy Products
PHONE EDG. 1686
MIAMI, FLA.

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete PLUMBING & ELECTRICAL Services
FIXZIT SYSTEM
1114 E. 2ND AVE. Ph. 2-6195

Connecticut Cafeteria
Select from deliciously prepared, home-cooked food your favorite dish. Vegetables and meats are strictly fresh and pastry—Oh so good. Moderate prices.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
NEXT TO CORTEZ HOTEL

Phone 2-2724
MILLINERY
Marjorie Shoppe
Hats Blocked on the Head
MRS. M. GRUBE
206 N. E. 14TH STREET, ROOM 206

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone
Miami, Fla. 2-5111

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Walk-Over
QUALITY SHOES
DEXDALE HOSIERY
DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
277 East Flagler Street

ALWAYS FRESH
HANNA MADE CANDIES
273 E. FLAGLER 1159 W. FLAGLER

3-WAY GARAGE
3942 MAIN HIGHWAY
COCONUT GROVE, FLORIDA
General repair work, battery service, Brake Service and Wheel Aligning, Cars greased—Tires and tubes.
Phone Bayview 221

Coconut Grove Market
3041 GRAND AVENUE
Fancy Staples
Meats and Vegetables
PHONE BAYVIEW 13

Hart Hardware Company
39 N. E. First St. Telephone 3-1616
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
COLEMAN STOVES, Ranges, Heaters and Camp Stoves
LAWN MOWERS, LAWN SUPPLIES AND FERTILIZER. FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF GREATER MIAMI.

Complete Floral Service
Losey Florist
1611 BISCAYNE BLVD. Ph. 21558
Bonded F. T. D. Member

GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING

M. BELLEC
820 N. E. 1ST AVENUE Phone 2-7841

LARGE SELECTION
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 25375

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7729 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Sport Dresses—Knitted Wear
CREATOR MAKER
Maud Downing INC.
Wholesale and Retail
BONEY-PLAZA HOTEL—SHOP 1
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Known from coast to coast for his famous $1 Dinner
Louis Flachbein, *Prop.*

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES CO.
Orange Ave. Phone 4134
Southland Fashions
for women, children and the home

ANNOUNCING Our Showing of NEW CLOTHES FOR SPRING GOWNS ✓ WRAPS ✓ SPORT CLOTHES
FRANCES SLATER
SAN JUAN HOTEL BLDG., ORLANDO

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
Glass . . . . Paint . . . . Varnish
Enamel . . . . Brushes
ORANGE PLATE GLASS CO.
301 W. Washington Phone 9752

YOWELL-DREW CO.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

The Louise Shop
"CREATIVE MILLINERS"
At New Low Prices
11 EAST WASHINGTON

DIXIE KUHR'S
BATTERY & ELECTRIC SERVICE
Willard
Pan-Am Gas and Oil—Greasing, Polishing
Cor. S. Orange and Jackson
Phone 3111 ORLANDO, FLA.

Florence BEAUTY SHOP
Artistic Hair Shaping
"Evera"
Permanent Waving
Belcano Facials
Phone 9707
24 S. ORANGE ORLANDO, FLA.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 3176

PALM BEACH

Fannie Ruhstadt Inc.
9 VIA MIZNER
ITALIAN AND SPANISH WARES
BEESWAX CANDLES
"Most realistic wax flowers on the market"
Delivered anywhere.
Phone 5053 Res. Phone 4883

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

ANTHONY'S Inc.
310-312 CLEMATIS Dial 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
STATIONERS
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
A service station for home and office
313-15-17 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

PERMANENT WAVING
FINGER WAVING
HAIR-CUTTING
GILBERT'S BEAUTY PARLOR
20 Comeau Arcade Phone 6784
W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

KISH CLEANERS
320 FIRST ST. Phone 6415
R. J. Kishpaugh, Owner

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
SOUTH DIXIE HIGHWAY
FLAMINGO SECTION

The TOGGERY SHOP
"Correct Apparel for Women and Children"
705 LAKE AVENUE
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA

The Oldest Established Jewelry Store in "The Palm Beaches"
L. C. MARTIN, *Jeweler*
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Phone 2-1314
218 Clematis Street
W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Made by J. H. ROGERS
3411 So. Dixie
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Phone 2-2309

ST. PETERSBURG

Dial 7538
LOWREY'S
Boys' and Girls' Shop
If it is a Boy or Girl we clothe them.
346 CENTRAL AVE.
St. Petersburg, Florida

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Novelties
Expert Watch Repairing
602 FRANKLIN AVE. TAMPA, FLA.
442 CENTRAL AVE. ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Walk-Over
Prices Are Substantially Lower in All Grades
See the New Ones
Walk-Over Boot Shop
418 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

SEIBERLING
Air Cooled, Air Cushioned Tires that never wear smooth.
SEIBERLING PREST-O-LITE TIRES BATTERIES
TIRE SERVICE CO.
JAY C. McKEE, Salesmanager
Central Ave. at 8th St., St. Petersburg, Fla.

SPOONER TIRE CO.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
One-Stop Automobile Service
Phone 74-873 901 4TH STREET N.
"Spooners for Dependableness"
GAS—OIL—GREASE—POLISH
ACCESSORIES—REPAIRS

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Barbour-Ward & Company
FINE HOME-FURNISHINGS
310 TAMPA STREET TAMPA, FLORIDA

QUALITY AND FASHION CORRECT DRESS FABRICS
Always at
Essrig's
DEPARTMENT OF DRESS DISTINCTION
916 FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA

HYDE PARK LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING CO.
2102 GRAND CENTRAL AVE. Tel. H-1986
We cater to high grade hand work at reasonable prices.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 Tampa Street
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES
ONIE AVEI LHE HATS

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

WINTER HAVEN

FREDERICK & ANDERSON
mens wear
When in *Florida*—come to WINTER HAVEN and visit GRAY'S
The Store of Distinctive Women's Wear

POLLY ANNA TEA ROOM
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Sunday Dinners Our Specialty
CENTRAL ARCADE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Cherokee 2089
10 Sheridan Drive, Apt. 9
8-12 A. M. Daily
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Devil!"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

LAUNDRY
CRY CLEANING May's DYEING
ALemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING
Studies your features and coloring and fashions your hat adapted to your own individuality.
Remodeling by Same Method

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

COAL ORDER YOURS Now!
JELLICO COAL CO.
MAIN 4100

When you think of COAL THINK OF MA-1900
ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CO.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Fountain Pen Headquarters
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 BROAD STREET, N. W.

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
We deliver flowers for all occasions
1169 Cascade Ave. SW. Call West 2697

SAVANNAH

THE HUB
BOYS' DEPT.
Complete Boy Outfitters
OFFICIAL BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
TEL. 2-1929
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

LYKES SERVICE, Inc.
Complete Auto Service
FIRESTONE TIRES, QUAKER STATE OIL
ATLANTIC GAS
WASHING GREASING STORAGE
Cox Ave., 35 Market, Hilliard and Lexington
ALWAYS OPEN

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ART INSTRUCTION

PARIS—Mesdames Rosenfeld, Officiers d'Académie. Société Nationale Beaux-Arts, give private courses drawing, painting, decoration. 153, Boulevard Malesherbes.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29, Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W C 2, ENGLAND
British & Foreign Patents, Trade Marks & Designs.

POST WANTED

SWITZERLAND—Young Swiss woman seeks position care of children. Write MISS GERMAINE SCHWAB, Marin, Neuchatel.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings, TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7, I. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

TO LET

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Flats, Rooms, "KATANDRA," 133 Walsh St. Best part of SOUTH YARRA on the hill. 3 minutes tram. Easy walk through Botanical Gardens to City. Quiet and harmonious surroundings. Ring Win. 2439.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
FIRST FLOOR
KØBMAGERGADE 22
Tel. 11.194

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

RÉAL
HAND-MADE
LINGERIE & BLOUSES
Very attractive prices
Exclusive Models
Finest Silks
392, RUE ST-HONORE

Henriette's Restaurant
5, Rue Léopold Robert
(Montparnasse, Metro: Raspail)
American, English and French dishes at very moderate prices.
Closed Thursday.

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

The leading firms for Corsets and Underwear
Neumann corset
Lewandowski, Obersky
about 90 shops all over Berlin

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 *Estabt. 1853*
PRIME MEAT & DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren
Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. Running water. Private baths.

DRESDEN

An original Frans Hals for Sale
OCCASION: Original Gemälde
FRANS HALS
sitzende Frau mit Buch 105/89 cm gross
Gutachten: Bode & Hafsteede de Groot van DYCK. REMBRANDT u. a. m.
H. Hollaender, Schweizerstr. 17

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FEATHER BEDS *BED LINEN*
CURTAINS *UNDERWEAR*
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33. Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge

CONFECTIONERY
Chocolate, Biscuits, Cocoa, Postum, etc.
Schokoladenhaus Grimm von dem Dammtor
Grindelallee 54-58. Tel. Nordsee 4103
SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO.
POSTUM, etc.

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B. 4 Steinthor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

HUISHOPDJAM, 10 Smaken
42 cts. per pot
GEKRISTALLISEERDE GEMBER
20 cts. per ons
GROCERY
J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG
Overtoom 71 Tel.: 81936

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 23406, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

TORRICELLI
formerly Schostal
Best Quality, Good Prices
Knitted Goods, Tricot, Stockings
Scarves, Sport Jackets
3 VIA CERRATANI

Old England Stores
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

L. GALLI
Coral, Cameos, Tortoise Shell
Artistic Jewelry
LUNG ARNO CORSINI 2

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgatan 24
BOOKS—STATIONERY

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame-Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN
and children of all ages get their equipment in the leading store
Paul U. Bergström A.B.
STOCKHOLM
Shoes of Kembels Handiwork
and other well known manufacturers
Drottninggatan 74 Hötorget 13
Hornsgatan 54

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

A. B. FRANSKA PARFYMMAGASINET
French Perfumery
at Sidenhuset
High-Class Toilet Preparations

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MERCURE
the High Class Grocery Store
will be glad to have the opportunity to serve you. You will always find in our shops fresh Nestle, Peter, Cailler, Kohler and Lindt & Sprungli Chocolates.

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

MEYER MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE — ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

PHOTO HOUSE.
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

CHARCUTERIE FINE - BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 Spitalgasse 31
Tel. Bw. 34.54

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart Bern Kramgasse 55
First-Class Goods, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves. Large assortment of
UNDERWEAR

PURE FOODS
Reformhaus Ruprecht
Theaterplatz 9
Berne

UPHOLSTERY
H. BÜTIKOFER
Manufacture of all kinds of upholstered furniture and beds.
REPAIRS
Opposite Kaserne Beundenfeldstrasse 37

KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
FLURSTRASSE 38
TEL. CHR. 56.32

DRESSMAKING
Costumier, Coats, Dresses
MRS. AFFOLTER-ISELI
Blumenweg 5

All Sorts of Books obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. Chr. 18.65

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes
REPAIRS

PLASTERER & PAINTING BUSINESS
Hans Hächler
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. Chr. 15.21

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Aegertenstrasse 49
Tel. Chr. 35.39

ED. MEYER v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. Bw. 23.31

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

FINAZ
CONFECTIONERY—ICE CREAM
6 Rue Bonivard (Beside the English Church)—Tel. 28.333

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
for Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO. Ltd.
Interlaken, Grindelwald, Wengen

LANGENTHAL

A. ULRICH, Langenthal
SHOES
Noted for Quality and Fashion.
Choice delivered on request.

LAUSANNE

Confiserie Tea Room
E. ZÜST BOLLIGER
The Famous House Bauhofer
RUE DE BOURG 47
English Breakfast—Small Lunches

Tea Room De Richemont
(Cosy Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES

R. SINNIGER-VALET
Petit-Chene 28 Tel. 25.205

AUX DOCKS...
15 ET. 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family

G. ZIMMERMANN
CHARCUTERIE—FINE BOUCHERIE
(Butchers)
Rue Pichard 18. Tel. 38726
Delivery to domicile.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

A L'Anémone
Petit-Chene 28
for Ladies
All the nicest underwear
CORSETS, GLOVES
FIRST QUALITY

NEUCHATEL

TRAVELLING GOODS
TENNIS REQUISITES
SCHINZ MICHEL & CIE S. A.
RUE ST. MAURICE 10

SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S.A.
rue du Seyon
TOILET ARTICLES
for
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A. BERNARD
NOUVELLES GALERIES
Rue du Bassin
Large variety of Footwear

BOUCHERIE CHARCUTERIE
L. SCHLAPBACH
rue du Seyon
BEEF VEAL PORK
Prime Quality Lamb

BOOKSELLERS
STATIONERS
Delachaux & Niestle, S.A.
Rue de l'Hôpital

F. DELESSERT
Laiterie du Lac, Rue St. Honore
Speciality: Country Pork, Butter and Cheese

THUN

Bakery Könitzer
Tea Room—Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

ZURICH

MODE DE PARIS
Elegant Hats
Furs, Jackets and Mantles
Repairs done by Specialist
F. & C. BLISS, Waaggasse 7
b/Paradeplatz, Zürich 1

Beurer
High Class Footwear
Bellevueplatz Paradeplatz

CAFE CONDITOREI PAUL FEHR
Usteristrasse 11 Tel. 51212
Modern Tea Room
Orders Promptly Delivered

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

OUTFITTING
for Athletic Sports made to measure if desired.
E. FRICKER, Zuerich 4
Badenerstrasse 131 Telefon 36528

INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
A signature that carries the backing of
FIRST CLASS TAILORING
Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
PARK HOUSE 5 PARK STREET
CALCUTTA

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Footwear for All the Family

Every Pair Guaranteed —"Fair Wear or a Free Pair."
Shop at Our Stores:—
13 Plein Street, Cape Town. Tel. 3772 C
Shiffman's Building.
Main Road, Claremont
487 Albert Road
Salt River

Foster, Stevenson & Co. Ltd.
BOX 882, CAPE TOWN

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Tel. 6021, 6025 & 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to:
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
DURBAN'S PREMIER GROCERS
Our Prices Most Reasonable
407 WEST STREET Phone 68

Try in the home:—
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad & Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip
ASK YOUR GROCERS
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2378

SUNNYSIDE DAIRY CLAIRWOOD
Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh
Milk and Eggs Delivered Twice Daily.
P. O. Clairwood Phone Rossburgh 269

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing & Painting. Estimates Given.
Phone 2017 256 STANFORD HILL RD.

LOUDON BROS.
Grocers & General Dealers
48 Florida Road Tel. Cen. 3007

Phone Dbn. North 180
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queens Bridge—P. O. Umgani

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Cards & Catalogues on Application
9 CASTLE ARCADE WEST STREET

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High Class Grocers & Provision Merchants
279 Florida Rd. Tels. Stam: 3887 & 3890

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.

Makers of French Pastry and Confectionery
Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts
Kerk St., opp. Ansteys
& Loveday St., opp. Tram Terminus
"HOUSE OF QUALITY"
"Made in sight by men in white"

"A quiet place of Residence"
FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Garages.
Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

TYNDRUM
8, JOEL ROAD, FACING NORTH
Double and single. Good table.
3 minutes' walk to tram.
Terms moderate Phone Yeo. 0046

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood—logs or chopped
6 Helman's Buildings Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. BOX 6037 PHONE JEPPE 363

BEES BOOK AGENCY
We hold large stocks of new and second-hand Books.
Ask for catalogue.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4:30 p. m.
19, Sacke's Bldgs., Joubert St. Box 7566

PIETERMARITZBURG

JOIN AND TRADE
with the
PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
DEPARTMENTS:
Groceries; Provisions; Confectionery; Boots and Shoes; Drapery; Gentlemen's Outfitting; Soft Furnishings; Hardware, etc.
Annual Sales over £97,000
Dividend on Purchases 2½ in the £
Illustrated booklet on application
Phone 3835 138, Church Street

A. OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear.
Foot Fitting a Specialty.
The World's Best Makes Stocked
Good Quality Hosiery in All Shades
235 Longmarket Street (opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

PORT ELIZABETH

Delicious Bread & Cakes
WHYTE & CO.
Port Elizabeth

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

WHERE TO EAT? WHERE TO STAY?
THE GRAND
HINDLEY STREET
Garage Service Continuous
South Australia Tel. 594

BRISBANE

A Beautiful Residence
WHYTECLIFFE
Albion, 2½ acres, nicely laid out grounds, tennis courts, croquet lawn, putting green, midget golf, single rooms, hot, cold water to room, 45/-, double rooms & suites, excellent cuisine, also rooms in villa, from 35/-; bed, breakfast 5/6. Clayfield tram to gate. 'Phone M1500.

Overells
Established 1863 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE

F. Tritton, Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST. BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's leading houses for Furniture, Carpets & Linoleums

Wallace Bishop & Son
Manufacturing Jewellers
Avail yourself of our Up-to-Date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery Repairs. *Three Addresses*, Albert Square, Valley Cr. and 399 George St., Brisbane.

JENOLAN CAFÉ
Specialists in Catering
Bridge Parties, Weddings, etc.
Adelaide St., *Opp. Brisbane Arcade*

A. & G. FINLAYSON
Tailors and Mercers
Complete House Furnishers
62-64 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
LOUIS PELTIER
CREATOR
GOWNS, COSTUMES
HATS, SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE, C1 F. 4357

BACK TO 239 COLLINS ST.
BOOK LOVERS
BOOK SHOP & LIBRARY
FOR ALL YOUR READING REQUIREMENTS, GIFTS, STATIONERY, etc.
P2661
Life of Mary Baker Eddy by Lyman P. Powell

FLOWERS MOVED TO 229 Collins St.
Next to Age Office
RONALD'S CENTRAL
Telephones 3356-3120 Central

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Note New Address
5th FL., COLLINS COURT
Over "The Wattle"
174 LT. COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE P. 6348

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
(PTY. LTD.)
28 HOWSON STREET
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
MALVERN S. E. 4
PHONE U9966

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
90 COLLINS STREET, EAST C. 1
HOME COOKING
CLOSED SATURDAY AFTERNOON—SUNDAY
Open 10 a. m.-7:15 p. m. Tel. C. 11558

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE *MARINE*
Established Over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
48 Market St., Melb. C1
Tels. C 2001, 2002

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW ST., ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for PROMPT SERVICE
POSTUM, BON AMI, RINSO, etc., Sold Here
Havelock Flour Stocked—Dairy Produce

PLUMBER
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO PITBLADO & SON
Electrical Appliances Stocked. Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweler, etc.
Eliz. House C 6449
340 Lt Collins St.
MELBOURNE

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Mammoora Mount Dandenong
Olinda Falls Road
1 Minute Main Road
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD SHOPPING!

Potter & Moore's MITCHAM LAVENDER
What a Charming Gift!
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.

180-192 FLINDERS ST MELBOURNE
Also Entrance: Flinders Lane. Phone C6232

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bonds Millinery Salon
(Corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998
MELBOURNE

Tailor
Ladies' & Gentlemen's
GOTAL MOVITZ
New York & Continental Experience
Suits & Costumes From £5.5.0
4 Floor CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB. F. 2211

FURS
Opening Exposition of New Styles Brings Reduced Prices
J. MARKS
316 CHAPEL ST., opp. Big Store
PRAHRAN Win. 6089

Hairdressing
ALL BRANCHES
Permanent Waving
A SPECIALTY
Annette Junor
(Misses Reveleigh & Morrison)
3rd Floor York House
294 Lt. Collins St.
Eugene System Melbourne C1 C 5011

ASK YOUR RETAILER *for*

FALLSHAW FURNITURE
Tel F4636
1 Boundary Rd.
North Melbourne N1.
Radio Cabinet Specialists

MERLE'S

The House of a Thousand Gifts
HOWEY COURT 234 Collins St. Melb. C1.
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, California

"Distributor of Punctuality"

J. LOWY
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 LT. COLLINS ST. F6881

ELECTRICIAN
Phone S. J. FRASER Win. 2885
133 ACLAND ST., ST. KILDA, S2
Office and Workshop, rear 2 Dalgety St. St. Kilda
RADIO & ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST

CITY LAUNDRY
SUPPLY CLEAN OFFICE TOWELS
LAUNDER OVERALLS and COATS
in fact, anything washable.
Austral Clean Towel Service
386 Flinders Lane, Melb. WR. 6620

PETROL TYRES
BATTERIES
OIL FREE SERVICE
Beaurepaire Tyre Service
PTY. LTD.
Opp. C. S. CHURCH 332 ST. KILDA RD.
Also 225 Latrobe Street
and at Ballarat, Geelong & Bendigo.

FIVE TOWNS CHINA & GLASS STORE
Crystal, Brassware Domestic Hardware.
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Rd. 80A Koonang Rd. M. Murray Elsternwick S. 4. Carnegie Tel. L2510

LA BELLE FACE CREAM
CLEANSES, WHITENS THE SKIN
Obtainable from Myer's, also
A. V. SCHOBER, c/o Mr. BOLDNER, Eliz. House, Little Collins St., Melb.
GEENHILL & CLARE
U 3557 Price [illegible] U 7965

Home
FOR GENTLEFOLK
Most Reasonable Tariff
"BUNALBO"

56 CROMWELL RD., SOUTH YARRA, S.E.1
Tel. Win. 7450 MRS. VINES

AUCTIONEER
ESTATE AGENT
INSURANCE AGENT SWORN VALUATOR
A. G. OVEREND
Capitol House, 109 Swanston St. Tel. F. 3282
Houses, Offices, Flats to Let; Valuation Made for Mortgage, Probate Purposes.

Photography
Exclusive Portraiture and Every Branch of Commercial Work
SKERTCHLY and BAILLOT
Win. 8051. 15 Toorak Rd., South Yarra

IRONMONGER
F. BILNEY
Glass & Crockery; Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. Yale Keys Cut & Repaired.
130 BRIDPORT ST. ALBERT PARK

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

georgette PTY LTD
ANNOUNCE A NEW
smart cash basement
-hats from 1 guinea
frocks " 3 guineas
HARRINGTON'S Bldgs - 266 COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE - Tel C 6722

Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH Rd., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED (MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. USED IF DESIRED.

Ladies who are TAILORED By Incley of Collins St. are proud of their COSTUMES
Est. 1887 Phone C5085

INSURE With New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
Agent Miss F. Jobson RING F'CRAY 949 19 HOPE ST., SPOTTSWOOD

Seeds & Plants
Gill & Searle Pty. Ltd.
Supply Everything for Your Garden
Catalog Post Free
WE SPECIALISE IN BOX GROWN SEEDLINGS & SHRUBS
73 ELIZABETH STREET
Melbourne C1 Tels. F3645 (2 lines)

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
ACCESSORIES BATTERIES
TYRES OILS
PETROL FREE AIR
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda, S. 2. Win. 2777

LADIES' and MEN'S FOOTWEAR
W. M. Richards
ECONOMICAL PRICES
117 Elizabeth St. (Next McEwan's) C. 10381

Hair-Dressing
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience Win. 4393
ELSIE MURDAY
373 TOORAK ROAD CAR STOP
SOUTH YARRA SEI. ROCKLY RD.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR HAVELOCK
SELF-RAISING FLOUR
IT GIVES SATISFACTION
Also "EDWARDS" (No. 2 Brand) S. R. FLOUR EXCELLENT! F. U. 6406
J. W. EDWARDS

Electrical & Radio CONTRACTOR
F. E. HINDELL SE. 4
208 Malvern Road, Malvern
UY6045 Westinghouse Goods Obtainable Here
THE HOOVER SOLD HERE

RUTH HOLLICK (Mina Moore)
163 Collins St. Phone Cent 5364
ALSO GARDEN AND ANIMAL STUDIES
HOME PORTRAITURE
AUSTRALIAN COLORED FLOWER STUDIES
CARDS & CALENDARS
PHOTOGRAPHER

Hairdressing
All Branches
PERMANENT WAVING
20 Years' Experience
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent
Capitol House, Swanston St., Melbourne C 1
Tel. 3061

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS SELL
Bon Ami
HASN'T SCRATCHED YET!
256 Toorak Rd. Sth. Yarra
Tel. Win. 2345
Also POSTUM

Licensed Estate Agents
Auctioneers
EDGAR & CHANDLER
SWORN VALUATORS - INSURANCE AGENTS
NOTE ADDRESSES: 437 Collins St., C. 2060; also opp. Toorak Station, 11 Beatty Ave. U. 3771

AUTSRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CRAIG'S
Did you know that Craig's now serve a delicious two-course lunch for 10d. in their tea-rooms daily? Try it some day, soon! Additional to the regular menu.
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST., MELB'NE
C 1

SYDNEY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call JX 2108, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 6 daily except Saturdays.
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE, GORDON

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

"The Senior Store," Sydney for Everything

Nearly 100,000 Copies Sold
MARY BAKER EDDY
A Life Size Portrait
By Dr. Lyman P. Powell
Clothing Binding 20/- Leather Binding 30/-
ANGUS & ROBERTSON Limited
89 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY

J.B. GOOCH HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Eugene Oil Method
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 54 Years Phone MA 5583

Telephone: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
(Late Civic Club Premises)
Between King Street and G. P. O.
Continental and British Cooking
All Kinds of Sandwiches and Other Light Luncheon Requirements Supplied
MISS JULIE RASBORSEK, Proprietress

Phones: B 6061, B 6062 After Hours: FM 3776
FRED. SEARL
Floral Studios Limited
120 KING STREET, SYDNEY
(Opposite Alberts)
For Seeds, Plants & Flowers
FRED H. SEARL, Manager

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON TAILOR and COSTUME MAKER
Gray's Inn Chambers, 134 King St. Corner King and Castlereagh St.
Tel. B2262

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD.
89 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Highest Class Workmanship in LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS
PHONE, F 1906

The Horse Shoe
Teas, Luncheons, Dinners
Hosking Place off Pitt Street Sydney B 4407

Millinery and Frocks
Maricanne
7 Loftus St., near Circular Quay, SYDNEY
Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
Tel.: B4142

"MAY'S"
THE BUSY STORE
Men's and Boys' Wear, Boots and Shoes for Once and All.
'Mays' for House and Verandah Blinds, Canvas Goods, etc.
371 VICTORIA AVE., CHATSWOOD
Phone J6257

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £51,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

E. A. CURRAN
PIANO and ORGAN TUNER and REPAIRER
Instruments Selected
13 Barry Street, Clovelly Phone FX 2984

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Are You About to Travel?
To those who contemplate a trip abroad and wish to be relieved of the worry of their business affairs whilst absent, attention is directed to the favourable services offered by this company in managing all classes of property.
Full particulars on application
Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
Attorneys and Agents
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

GULBRANSEN The Registering Piano
GULBRANSEN RADIOS
PHONO-RADIOS
GULBRANSEN HOUSEHOLD and COMMERCIAL AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY

G. C. SINGLETON & Co.
CARPET Specialists
G C S & Co QUALITY SERVICE PRODUCTS & ACTIVITIES
Planning, Sewing, Laying and Shampooing Without Removal.
MELBOURNE: F.5619
PERTH: B.5645
SYDNEY: B.3788
Manufacturers of "SERVICE" CLEANING PRODUCTS

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Sts., Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch. Minimum 6d.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt & Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Oxford St., Central Square George St. West, Broadway, Newtown

The HOOVER
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans
See it demonstrated at David Jones, Ltd.
or
Hoover (Aust) Ltd., Head Office 83 Goulburn Street, SYDNEY (Telephone MA. 6011)

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street Sydney Tel. M 3946

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Borrowman
The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDING
109 ELIZABETH ST., SYDNEY
Telephones: MA 2733 and MA 2333
Permanent Waving at Its Best

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

We Manufacture
any article that is not generally stocked, such as parts of machines, special size metal containers, window sashes, etc., to your exact requirements.
NOCK & KIRBY Ltd.
188-194a George Street, SYDNEY

Miss Hazel McGilvray
Organiste & Accompaniste
Teacher Piano, Theory and Musical Appreciation
BATHURST HOUSE
CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY Tel. MA5465

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
Sheehy Street, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M. W. 1278

For GOOD Printing
VALE & PEARSON Ltd.
2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney
IT PAYS TO HAVE THE BEST
Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

AUTSRALIA

SYDNEY

"AUSTRALIA'S FINEST STORE"
The test of a great store is the service it gives, the quality of its merchandise, and the place it occupies in the public confidence. Again we say "David Jones' is a great store."
DAVID JONES'
For Service—Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
Limited
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists & Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Mrs. Mates
ART MILLINER
IMPORTED MODES
Suite 602, 6th Floor
St. James Building Phone MA 2073
109 Elizabeth Street, Sydney

TOOLS
For all Trades The Farm & Home
PHONE N.W. 425
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes, Electric Supplies, Crockery, Glassware

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating, etc.
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B5489

THORPE MALSOR
PRIVATE HOME
NORTHWOOD RD., NORTHWOOD
Every attention given to those needing care or rest. Terms on application to above address, or telephone J-5034.

H. A. COYTE
Contractor for House Renovation and Decoration
Specialist in Lacquer Work
Spray Painting and Paperhanging
21 E. Esplanade Manly Estimates submitted Phone J-4355

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING—
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT ST., SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) PHONE: B 4661

BOWRAL
Tel. 147 MOUNT GLADSTONE Tel. 147
High Class Guest House, every comfort and convenience; good table, beautiful garden, paddock for ponies. Adjoining Bowral Golf Links.
Manageress, C. Woolard

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
in Drapery, Household Furnishings and Fashion Goods
TOP DIC QUALITY
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

FERNLEAF DAIRY
Opposite Majestic Picture Theatre
Drinks, Confectionery, Hot Milk, etc.

MACDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.
We mail orders. Lead on MacDuffs!

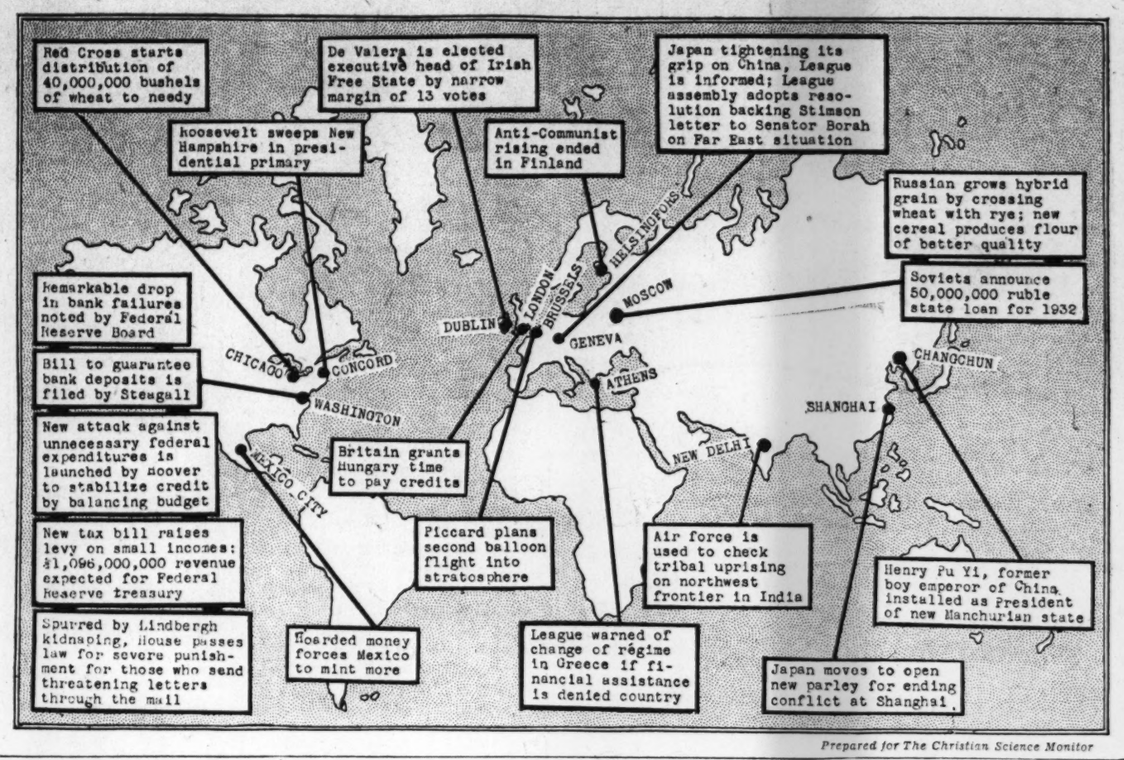
WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace
NASH'S
LEATHER ARCADE
Cuba St., WELLINGTON
New Zealand

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Red Cross starts distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat to needy
De Valera is elected executive head of Irish Free State by narrow margin of 13 votes
Japan tightening its grip on China, League is informed; League assembly adopts resolution backing Stimson letter to Senator Borah on Far East situation
Roosevelt sweeps New Hampshire in presidential primary
Anti-Communist rising ended in Finland
Russian grows hybrid grain by crossing wheat with rye; new cereal produces flour of better quality
Soviets announce 50,000,000 ruble state loan for 1932
Remarkable drop in bank failures noted by Federal Reserve Board
Bill to guarantee bank deposits is filed by Steagall
New attack against unnecessary federal expenditures is launched by Hoover to stabilize credit by balancing budget
Britain grants Hungary time to pay credits
New tax bill raises levy on small incomes: $1,096,000,000 revenue expected for Federal Reserve treasury
Piccard plans second balloon flight into stratosphere
Air force is used to check tribal uprising on northwest frontier in India
Henry Pu Yi, former boy emperor of China, installed as President of new Manchurian state
Spurred by Lindbergh kidnaping, House passes law for severe punishment for those who send threatening letters through the mail
Hoarded money forces Mexico to mint more
League warned of change of régime in Greece if financial assistance is denied country
Japan moves to open new parley for ending conflict at Shanghai
DUBLIN
LONDON
BRUSSELS
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
GENEVA
ATHENS
CHICAGO
CONCORD
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
NEW DELHI
SHANGHAI
CHANGCHUN

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Tufted Titmouse
(Bæolophus bicolor)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Common to southern and western United States, occasionally extending northward as casuals to Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, and New York.

Distinguishing features: About the size of an English sparrow; head crested; bill short; upper parts and tail gray; forehead with a dark brown patch; under parts white, with cinnamon sides.

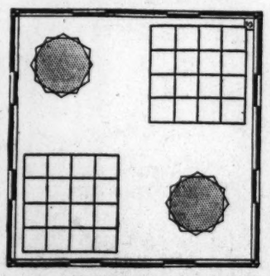
Few of our common birds wear a peaked hat, but those that do are easily identified; the handsome cardinal with his bishop's red; the cedar waxwing with Quaker fawn; the saucy bluejay in bluish gray; and the gray titmouse.

Doing good work among the upper branches of the trees where the titmouse lives on such things as caterpillars, bees, wasps, sawfly larvæ, beetles and scale insects, it has been found to be of decided assistance to mankind in the battle with obnoxious insects. It sometimes eats vegetable food as well, in the form of elderberries, hackberries, mulberries, and the seeds of ivy, wax myrtle and sumac.

Though resembling somewhat its lovable little cousin the chickadee, the titmouse seems to be more pert and lively if this were possible. Like an animated phonograph with a scratched record, its loud, clear "here-here-here" identifies his presence. Another call seems to be "peto-peto-peto." A few old weather prophets will tell you that just as the chickadee comes out of the woods with the frost, so the crested titmouse in arriving announces winter and in departing announces spring.

Looking more like little blue jays minus their Sunday clothes, two parental prospects locate a hole from 10 to 50 feet from the ground in a decaying stump chiefly of pine or cypress, and line it with leaves, grass, feathers, cotton and hair. From four to six tiny eggs are deposited when all is ready. Even though they do prefer a woodpecker's hole or some other deep excavation, they will nevertheless be quickly attached to a well-placed nesting box, where the babies will be safe.

Word Square Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The spaces are to be filled in with words which read the same either horizontally or vertically. Upper square definitions: A flower; a thought; a hero of Shakespeare; three feet. Lower square: Mixture of black and white; uncommon; a measured space; 365 days.

Brevities

Detroit News: The dreadful sounds we sometimes hear over the radio are caused by sun spots, an astronomer believes. I heard one sun spot last night that was a soprano and one that was a tenor.

Boston Herald: It may be possible that some returned laundryman, long familiar with the older type of dress shirt, gave the Chinese leaders the idea of how to present an unyielding front.

A Quotation for Today

FOR manners are not idle, but the fruit
Of loyal nature, and of noble mind.
—TENNYSON

In Lighter Vein

This Way Out

Driving Instructor: "Well, do you understand the car now?"

Beginner: "Perfectly. There's only one thing I should like to know. Do you put the water and the gasoline in the same hole?" — *Successful Farming.*

The Reason

Mamma: "Willie, it is time you were up. The birds are all up long ago."

Willie (drowsily): "Well, if I had to sleep in a nest of sticks and straws, I'd get up early, too."—*Great Thoughts Magazine.*

Passing Show
The ex-compositor who was ordered to paint a stop sign at a dangerous corner.

Mystic Knights of the Sea?

A witness one day in a Georgia court was asked by an attorney, "Did you know the defendant, Parson?"

"Yas, suh. Ah has a logical 'quaintance wid him," the Negro replied.

"What do you mean by 'logical acquaintance'?"

"Well, suh," he replied, "we is membahs of de same lodge." — *Detroit News.*

What's in a Name?

Add appropriate names: "Will Hatch is egg inspector for a county farm organization in California, while I. Cook does it in a Brooklyn restaurant.—*Florence* (Ala.) *Herald.*

What They Say

As Tools of Mars

"We scientists must not permit our knowledge of science, skill and power to be placed at the disposal of nations to be used in the interest of war."—*Dr. Albert Einstein.*

Friend of Peace

"Hoover is the outstanding leader of the world in the interest of relieving the backs of people from the burdens of armament." — *Senator Simeon D. Fess.*

Income Reduction

"No one likes to have his income reduced, whether he receives it in the shape of wages, salary, interest, or dividends."—*Daniel Willard, president, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad*

Not a Stimulant

"Alcohol has no stimulant value. It is a narcotic and wet doctors who say it has a stimulant value are defending narcotics."—*Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Harvard Medical School.*

Indian Rule

"The time has come when we Indians must accept what is being offered us. The British are sincere in their desire to establish friendly relations under the new order."—*Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moslem leader in India.*

For the Scrapbook

The Ten 'Demandments'

A business firm in western Canada has hung in a conspicuous place in its works the following "Ten Demandments" for the benefit of its employees. They are surely worth repeating:

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.
2. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.
3. Give me more than I expect and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.
4. You owe so much to yourself you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shop.
5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.
6. Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.
7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect.
8. It is none of my business what you do at night; but if dissipation affects you the next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.
9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my dollars.
10. Don't kick, if you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time correcting specks out of rotten apples.—*Boston Young Men's News.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

News reels were first popularized in 1910?

The population of the world is estimated by the League of Nations at 2,000,000,000?

Twenty-five per cent of the average tree is lost in the process of converting the log into lumber?

The head football coach of the University of Washington gets the same salary as the president of the school?

Scotland Yard officials confine their crime investigation to the London area unless requested otherwise by the Home Office?

The lonely island of Tristan da Cunha recently hailed the arrival of a British cruiser which brought gifts for the 160 inhabitants. The donations consisted mostly of food, and included was a supply of oars from King George and a butter churn from Queen Mary?

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST APPLE SHIPMENT

A package of Newtown Pippins sent to Benjamin Franklin in London in 1758 was the first transatlantic shipment of apples.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Longfellow Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INCIDENT illustrates Longfellow's philosophy and sweetness of temper. When "Hiawatha" first came out, it was violently attacked by the critics. One day his friend and publisher came in, furious bringing a sheaf of abusive reviews He exclaimed, "My dear Longfellow, this is really too bad! It is shameful! It is outrageous!"

Longfellow remained calm. He said, "How is the book selling?"

"Oh, immensely. Better than anything you have written yet."

"Well, then," said Longfellow with a twinkle in his eye, "suppose we let these people go on advertising it."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

How to read a question (Mrs. M. C. B.)—The familiar rule is to raise the voice at the end of a question which may be answered merely "yes" or "no."

Genesis 1: 1; John 4: 10 (Mrs. A. B. L.)—When Scriptural references are encountered in public reading, the simple form of "Genesis one (pause) one" or "John four (pause) ten" is entirely adequate and proper.

Diacritical marks (A. H. C., who submits a list of the marks used in Webster's and inquires the name of each)—The horizontal line over a vowel is called a macron (or the letter and mark may be called simply a "long *o*," for example, as in old.

A letter topped with a horizontal line, with a short perpendicular line meeting it at the center, is called half-long, or, as we prefer to designate it, "quick-long." (Example: *u* in *unite*. It has the initial quality of the long *u*, but not the quantity.)

The *a* in *ask* is shown with one dot over it; the publishers of Webster's call it "one-dot a." The *a* in *arm* has two dots over it; the publishers call it the "two-dot a." (The name of the latter mark is diæresis.)

The smiling curve above vowels is a breve; the publishers call the letter merely "short." (Example: *o* in odd.)

The caret above a letter is called a circumflex. (Example: *o* in orb.)

The combined circumflex-breve gives the vowel the name of "circumflex-short." (Example: *o* in Boston.)

The double-curving mark above a letter is a tilde. (Example: *e* in maker. It is also encountered in such words as the Spanish *cañon*.)

The straight line over *oo* is a macron. (Example: *oo* as in food.) The smiling curve over *oo* is a breve. (Example: *oo* in *foot*.)

The sublinear slur is a tie or a tiebar. (Example: the mark connecting the *d* and *u* in *verdure*.)

The *n* as in *ink* and the *th* as in *then* have especial characters to which the publishers have assigned no names. No identifying names have been given the italicized vowels with the single dot or breve.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Balloon Puzzle:

PIERCE
PIECE
PICE
PIE
PI
I

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A So-Called Unofficial Boycott

TODAY the crowded Chinese residence section of Chapei, just outside the International Settlement of Shanghai, lies in ruins very largely because the Japanese complained that the unofficial boycott of Japanese trade by the Chinese was in fact an act of war. Their complaint has been that the boycott could not have been made so general and effective without at least the connivance of the Chinese Government.

To some extent this Japanese contention is maintained even by earnest supporters of the League of Nations who at the same time declare the aggrieved country should have brought to the attention of the League this boycott as an act of war instead of attempting to meet it by further acts of war. It is at least reasonable to say that it was an immediate provocation to war and that the Chinese Government, if more thoroughly organized, could not have permitted it to proceed to the extent that it has without being vested with a certain responsibility for it.

In the United States today a group of very sincere and patriotic citizens are endeavoring to organize a national consumers' boycott against Japanese goods. They have set up headquarters in New York, and, according to their circulars, purpose the establishment of similar centers of activity in every one of the forty-eight states. They frankly accept the lead of China in the matter. In one circular appears this paragraph:

> Japan sends 36 per cent of her foreign trade to China and about 40 per cent to the United States. China, by refusing to buy Japanese goods, has practically cut off the entire 36 per cent. If we also boycott Japan, 76 per cent of Japanese foreign trade will be virtually suspended. The result is obvious: Japan must yield. No nation can continue hostilities with 76 per cent of its foreign trade removed.

The spokesmen of the American Boycott Association disavow any purpose of judging the merits of the controversy between China and Japan. They insist that the purpose of their organization is simply to compel the Japanese militarists to retire from the indefensible position in which they have put their nation. When the Chinese declared their anti-Japanese boycott, it was for no such purpose as to serve international peace. They disliked certain treaties into which their Government had entered with Japan; they objected to what they called Japanese aggression, and they created the boycott distinctly as an act of war. The group of private citizens urging a boycott in the United States seems now in danger, however good the end they may seek, of allying America with the Chinese program of warlike aggression.

It would be a useful thing if in some way this undertaking could be discussed free from the heat of individual opinion and personal prejudice which has sprung up in relation to the Sino-Japanese quarrel. It might be worth while to consider seriously whether any group of citizens, however eminent their positions in a community, however laudable the purpose which they ultimately intend to serve, should take organized action which might have the result of plunging their nation into a diplomatic controversy which might end in war.

The belligerent precedent set today may be followed in future in cases whose rights or wrongs will not seem quite so apparent to the large body of citizens as they do in the Sino-Japanese dispute. If in the existing controversy a few enthusiasts can secure paid organizers and agitators and launch a movement which necessarily will strain the relations between the United States Government and a friendly nation, at some future time the same strategy may be employed when its outcome might be more menacing to peace and national well-being,

The present purpose indeed menaces peace. The frankness with which its promoters put themselves shoulder to shoulder with China cannot but be offensive to Japan. And while it is possibly true that the nature of Japanese foreign trade, plus the economic conditions of the world as a whole, might at this time make this enterprise peculiarly successful, the fact remains that it opens the door for like undertakings in future, the outcome of which might be more precarious.

They Bloom in the Spring, Tra-la

CARL SANDBURG says that more young people are writing poetry, and he thinks it is well worth their while. "Nobody who writes," he says, "can help but be benefited by writing poetry."

Young people always have written poetry. Byron published his first poem when he was eighteen. Likewise Tennyson. Wordsworth led them by a year, and Thackeray scribbled verses from childhood. This, of course, is to mention only a few. Thousands of others who in later life became cobblers, merchants, architects or ship captains penned their share of rhymes in their school days. There are plenty of instances of child poets in every age, and several today have made their mark. It is easier today to get into print—at least, some kind of print—and surprisingly good verse is published in newspapers, magazines, school periodicals and what not by youngsters in their teens and even younger.

Youth is a time for poetry. Every child is a poet. Imagination and fancy run free. Contact with the rough edges of the world have not worked to incrust the individual.

Mr. Sandburg told of reading more than sixty poems written by children in a small Illinois city which he said were as good as some of those he had read by world-famous poets; which is indeed rich praise considering that Mr. Sandburg himself is generally included in this category.

Better News From India

A REMARKABLE change for the better has come over India. So greatly has confidence in the stability of that vast subcontinent recovered that Government of India foreign bonds which last September could be bought around 61 have risen to 83. An India loan for £14,000,000 which matured in January has been repaid without reborrowing. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for India, in an official statement in the House of Commons at Westminster on February 29, claimed that open rebellion had been everywhere suppressed and order in large measure restored.

Something of the nature of martial law is still in force. A large number of the leaders of Indian thought, including Mr. Gandhi himself, are under detention. The boycott of Western goods, though greatly reduced in dimensions, has not been eliminated. Danger of terrorist outrages on Europeans, though diminished, has not disappeared. Hindu-Moslem tension continues, though it is less acute than last year, when these two communities massacred one another in the westernized city of Cawnpore, 530 casualties being reported.

Another main factor in the situation is economic. India has suffered greatly in the world slump. Three-quarters of its 350,000,000 people are villagers dependent for their living upon the produce of their fields. They can neither buy necessaries nor pay taxes unless this produce is salable. Demand for it has increased during the last two months, but the situation is still far from secure.

The problem of India is unsolved, but a breathing space has been gained in which it is not too much to hope that further recovery may occur, thereby enabling the liberal constitutional reforms associated with the name of the late Viceroy, Lord Irwin, to go forward to completion. A guarantee that no unnecessary delay will take place in introducing these reforms exists in the fact that a statesman of such vision and sympathy as Lord Lothian is at the head of the more important of the three British committees now in India working out the necessary arrangements.

Dawn is not yet, but the night's blackness in India has gone.

Profundities in Homespun

"OF ALL the troubles in my life, three-quarters never happened." This was one of a number of gems of homely wisdom brought out by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the British Conservative Party, in an unpretending homily on happiness and success delivered recently in London.

Whatever may be the differences among Mr. Baldwin's supporters and opponents as to the soundness of this statesman's political views, there is none as to the happiness of his poise where questions of conduct are involved. He aimed his shafts on this occasion especially at a "scorched and cynical generation" in revolt against the conventions and convictions of the past.

His main thesis was the sound one that there is no short cut either to happiness or to success, and that renunciation of some kind is essential for all who would reach these goals. Illustrating from his own political experiences the fallacy of imagining that there is an easier road, Mr. Baldwin said: "We always cherish the illusion that if only obstacles were removed—Die-Hards, Left-Wingers—our happiness would be complete. But it is an illusion. Courage, hazard and hardship can give a quality to human happiness undreamed of by those who sit secure and at ease. . . ."

Mr. Baldwin is under no misunderstanding as to the limitations of his prescription. "There will be," he said, "no headlines across the sky tomorrow, 'Secret of Happiness Discovered by Conservative Leader. Vote Tory!'" Nevertheless, his philosophy is sagacious, for happiness is an attitude of the mentality, and assuredly the old truth stands, "The kingdom of heaven is within you."

Even a Good Mousetrap—

THE sage who declared the world would beat a path to the door of the maker of a good mousetrap took it for granted that the world would hear of his accomplishment. The declaration would, if applied today, be found a half-truth. A good mousetrap, or other useful product, may yield a kind of self-satisfaction to the maker, but unless the world is told about it, it will hardly prove a business proposition.

There are good things galore lying on the counters of shops, or in the storerooms of manufacturers and distributors, or ready to break from the chrysalis of an idea today. Have the need and desire for these things been filled? Then are there so few who have money to buy them?

Mr. Roger W. Babson pointed out recently that "people now look on the man who has a job as an exception." No wonder the business problem can pose for a picture many times its own size! "As a matter of fact," added Mr. Babson, "eight out of every ten men are employed today and in most cases their wages and salaries will buy more goods at present low prices than they did two years ago."

There are "good values" to be had today, whether in mousetraps or what nots. They offer the surest kind of foundation for a general upturn in business. In fact, they make an upturn inevitable. The people will hear about them in time. Mrs. Browne will happen into the Mid-City Department Store. She will happen to see that the rug she felt was too high priced last time she wanted it has been marked down to a figure that prompts her to buy it on the spot, and something else as well. Then she will happen to tell Mrs. Jones about her experience and, after a while, Mrs. Jones will investigate and happen to tell Mrs. Bigsby. And so for a number of years, barring national calamities in the meantime, the world will be busy slowly digesting the good news and getting around to acting upon it.

But why let conditions that are present actualities pass into history before the harvest they offer is reaped? Business getters have one of the best dollar-traps they ever have had. But they cannot afford, like the sage, to take it for granted that the world will hear of it. Some day it may be heard that even the mousetrap maker once complained of slow-moving stocks. It may be recorded that it was not a cut in his apprentice's pittance, nor a curtailment of operations, nor a readjustment in the cheese market that moved them, but the hanging out of the sign, "Good Mousetraps Are to Be Had Here."

"I can count on my ten fingers the department stores in this country that are doing more business today than they did a year ago," said Mr. Babson, "and in every case I find them also doing more advertising than a year ago." Mr. Babson is of the opinion that manufacturers and merchants who offer good quality, honest service and the lowest possible prices, and emphasize them by truthful, forceful and continual advertising will find 1932 a profitable year. In other and more familiar words, a year in which it will pay to advertise.

Samaritans of the Sea

ONCE more an unwritten rule of the sea has operated to help men in peril. From a gale-whipped ocean east of Nantucket Shoals Lightship, 400 miles outside the bobbing outpost of America which marks the teeming crossroads of transatlantic travel, comes a tale of a timely rescue. Thirty-four officers and men, abandoning the helpless American collier F. H. De Bardeleben a few hours before she sank, were taken up from the sea amid the lashings of a winter storm.

Barely had the collier's wireless portrayed her plight before the radio keys of ships in that vicinity crackled with replies of reassurance. First to turn toward the disabled vessel was the giant White Star liner Adriatic, already hours behind schedule in shouldering out the western ocean graybeards. Other ships soon turned in response to the wirelessed report of the plight of the helpless collier.

Steep running seas and the violent rolling of the De Bardeleben compelled her people to remain. For two days the Adriatic stood by waiting for a chance to launch a lifeboat. Not until the motorship Laganbank arrived and volunteered to relieve the waiting White Star liner did her master reshape the Adriatic's course for New York to discharge her long-delayed mail and passengers. Then in the comparative security of a lull in the gale, the collier's people abandoned ship and immediately were taken out of the sea by the skillful work of the Laganbank's crew.

Even in this day of comparatively greater efficiency and consequent safety at sea, mishaps still occur to place ships in peril. And modern mechanics, greater comfort and security in the design of ships have not submerged the stamina and the courage of those who today "do business in great waters." When the SOS call of a ship in distress goes forth, it finds quick response from seafarers of all nations.

In the saving of the De Bardeleben's crew by the Laganbank, and the two-day vigil of the Adriatic which served to instill fresh hope into the crew of the collier, a new episode can be written into Neptune's logbook of gallant rescues in storm at sea. It is an episode such as adds real luster to a long roll of heroic deeds actuated by a higher law than ever has been written into any documentary code of the sea.

Editorial Notes

A reader of the Detroit News writes to the editor that "some time ago the wets emitted a chorus of cries because some organization collected dimes to combat the vice of alcoholism," asking everybody to "think of the milk that could be bought for the poor children with those dimes." This reader asks, very pointedly, "How about some milk for the poor children" with the 35 cents that is being charged for "Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" tags which a wet organization is now selling? Yes, or with the $277,000 from nineteen persons in contributions of $1000 and above to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment during the first eight months of 1931?

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," said the poet, and tests in Germany have disclosed that even if the rose were artificial, it would be as attractive to the butterfly in its search for food. It is the color, and not the odor, that attracts, it has been found, the insects settling indiscriminately on paper and on real flowers that were scattered about a garden.

Legalizing beer in the United States that it may be taxed is proposed as a means to relieve the deficit in the national Treasury and to give some workmen jobs, but it seems clear that it would do so only at the expense of other more numerous workmen and of a deficit in the national integrity.

Through the aid of an instrument recently demonstrated by a German professor, one can actually hear grass grow over the radio, but with spring coming on, most persons will get more pleasure in seeing the grass turn greener.

Style forecasts for men's clothes this spring indicate that they will be much brighter. A hint, perhaps, that the well-worn blue serge suit with the high sheen will be accepted another season.

Just as we were getting our aim perfected so that we rarely spilled coal over the floor by hitting the edge of the furnace door—along comes spring.

Contracts for 25,000 doors have been awarded by the builders of Radio City in New York. Here's a thumping future for Opportunity.

A House on Claverly Street

THE Dallingers were gathered in the living room one night when the idea suddenly occurred to one of the younger Dallingers that their house did not have any name. The Dallingers have gone on living in Claverly Street—which you remember is Our Street—fairly comfortably for two generations without naming their substantial home, but suddenly the tragedy of this long and shameful lack was borne in upon the younger Dallinger (it was Fred, the one with freckles) who gradually communicated his feelings to others of the family.

One of Fred's acquaintances, it transpired, lived in a house called The Ship. All the family had lockers, and berths, and things like that, and the father was called The Skipper. Everything was delightful. Fred explained how jolly it had been to polish up the woodwork there one afternoon on the assumption that they were making everything shipshape. You could see for yourself how pleasant it was.

Mr. Dallinger cocked his head at this and proposed that they call their house The Locomotive, and that Fred should straightway go down and shovel coal on the boilers, a task of which he himself was weary. Fred's eyes brightened and he started from his chair, but after scrutinizing his father's face a moment he sighed, and resumed his seat. Meanwhile everyone else set about thinking up appropriate titles.

* * *

Now naming a house is much more complicated than naming a baby. You can name a child Charles, for example, and dismiss the matter. The child will not object; it has too many other things to think about. You can call it Augustus, and it will grow up Augustus. But a house—particularly a house that has stood there a long time, and where you have been living—has a distinct character already formed. You can't name a house Charles and expect it to grow up and be Charles. Either it already is Charles, or else it very definitely isn't. Something of this feeling communicated itself shortly to the Dallingers.

There were certain types of names that obviously wouldn't do. For example, Mrs. Dallinger, whose love for the romantic had been only partially satisfied when she christened her first daughter Brunnhilde, proposed "Edenwold." Asked to justify the name, Mrs. Dallinger gave the inadequate answer that she "liked" it. Driven to defense by direct criticism, she declared that their home had always been "Eden" to her, and that as for "wold," well, really—why, of course it was just the natural thing to go with Eden! And of course you couldn't call it "mold," could you? So you had to call it "wold."

These arguments did not satisfy a majority of the family, though they seemed to gratify Mr. Dallinger. "Wold" was hastily searched out in the big dictionary that has been moulting leather cover so long on its library stand, and this authority said:

> Wold (wōld, n—1. A wood, forest. Obs.
> 2. A plain, or low hill, a region without woods.
>
> *The wind that beats the mountain, blows*
> *More softly round the open* WOLD.
>
> TENNYSON.

"Exactly!" exclaimed Mrs. Dallinger, triumphant, when this was read.

"Exactly what?" demanded Fred. "You know perfectly well, Mother, this neighborhood isn't a wood or forest, obsolete; and it isn't a region without woods, either!"

"Well, Fred," remarked Hilda Dallinger, who didn't quite like the name, but wanted to be fair, "you can't have it both ways, you know. The dictionary says a 'wold' is a place which has woods, or else it is a place without woods. Now surely Claverly Street must be one or the other, I should think."

"It's kind of in between, you might say," explained Mrs. Dallinger, happily. "We do have that hawthorn tree in front, which you could call the beginning of a forest; and yet there really isn't a forest. It's sort of a forest without any trees, if you understand what I mean."

"But hang it all!" said Fred, temporarily nonplused, "there isn't a 'plain' or 'low hill' on Claverly Street!"

"Well," said Mrs. Dallinger, "I'm not so sure about it. Our back yard makes a kind of plain. And you must admit those lines of Tennyson are very sweet. 'More softly round the open wold,' you know. And we do have that hawthorn tree. That tree, Fred, is what makes me think Claverly Street is so particularly like a mold, I mean wold, and just fits our house."

* * *

Compared with Mrs. Dallinger's proposal, Ella's idea was simple and direct. She proposed "The Breakers." That had zest and snap to it. You could fairly whiff the ozone. There weren't any real breakers immediately around Claverly Street, with its brick sidewalks, old-fashioned houses and so on—there were fewer breakers, in fact, than there was wold. But then, lots of names of houses didn't really mean what they said, Ella explained, and this one carried out the nautical idea of The Ship. You could expand it in lots of ways.

Mr. Dallinger sardonically approved "The Breakers." If they broke one more plate, he remarked, he would have to buy a new set.

The children's proposals could, of course, be discounted. In listening to them the elders were suddenly impressed by the effect of highway tourist nomenclature on the young. Alice wanted "Dew Drop Inn," because the double meaning was—to her—so excruciatingly funny, while Endicott wanted something with a "Ye" in it, like "Ye Olde Taffy Shoppy"—or was it "Shoppe"? Anyway, Endicott always pronounced the word in two syllables. It could have Old English lettering, you know, and would be awfully pretty.

Mr. Dallinger, when it came his turn, refused to treat the matter sympathetically. He would call it "Rackrent Castle," he said, particularly if he had to paint it this spring. That would be his choice.

* * *

An unusual development was noticed from this time on. Each Dallinger, with the repetition of his or her proposal, appeared to grow more wedded to the word.

As the days passed the family came no nearer unanimity. Mr. Dallinger simplified his version to "The Castle." Young Dallingers used "Dew Drop Inn" and "Ye Shoppy" interchangeably. Fred planted two trees in the yard, and simultaneously rooted his desire for "The Oaks," though Mr. Dallinger insisted they were Norway maples. By some logic of her own, Mrs. Dallinger contended that Fred's trees made the house more woldy than ever. She occasionally varied her proposal, however, by such choices as Villa Nova, Greystone, and Idlewylde.

In fact, it became alarmingly apparent that in christening their home they had found not one but a score of names, although such was the harmony within this excellent family that if they started home together after the theater, Fred for The Oaks, Mr. Dallinger for The Castle, the children for The Shoppy, or more recently Old Mouldy (an unfortunate corruption of Mrs. Dallinger's proposal) it was noticeable that they all finally arrived at the same destination.

* * *

At length, as it happened, the Dallingers forgot all about the matter. And the dignified old house with its green shutters, and the shadows cast across its clapboards from the afternoon sun (the house which has stood so long on Our Street and has probably smiled to itself so often over the doings of the human beings inside it) forgot all about the matter, too, and simply became Home once more.

Which, after all, is a very good name for any house.

R. L. S.

Notes From Mexico

Indians Prefer Blankets

THE Tarahumara Indians of Chihuahua, famed as runners who think nothing of jogging 200 miles in their intertribal contests without stopping for a rest, have been lending their aid to the Government's road-building program in the mountainous sections of their State. For compensation, the hardy Indians scorned the customary money wages, asking instead that they be paid in food and in blankets. Their request was granted by the Ministry of Communications, and Indians have flocked by the hundreds to the scene of construction, most of whom have been given employment. As workmen, these Indians, who have been supervised by expert Mexican engineers, prove highly satisfactory, according to government authorities. They are now engaged in opening up the last two kilometers of the important highway from Creel to Cuzarare.

* * *

To Radiocast Sport Talks

The radio will now be used to assist Mexico's sports movement. The Ministry of Public Education has ordered the department of physical education to broadcast, through the radio facilities at present available to the department, a series of weekly sports programs of an informative nature. The broadcasts, which will be made from a powerful Mexico City station, are to be used to impart instruction in the several sports being emphasized. These sports include baseball, basketball, football, tennis and others. The weekly programs, it was stated, will be made weekly if public interest seems to justify the change.

* * *

Modernizing The Markets

Mexico City's colorful markets, where carnations cost three cents a dozen and Indian craftsmanship is exhibited in a thousand-and-one articles, are gradually being improved to the point of sacrificing much of their exotic atmosphere for cleanliness and general sanitation. Buildings have already been acquired in the neighborhood of some of the better-known market places and altered for the benefit of the street merchants who are abandoning their cluttered sidewalk booths for the spic-and-span stalls provided at nominal cost in the renovated buildings.

* * *

Tree-Planting Campaign

The doleful prediction of the Department of National Statistics that the forests of Mexico, at the present rate and manner of exploitation, will last only twelve years longer, has served to stimulate the nation-wide conservation and reforestation campaign in a noteworthy manner. Educational programs are being held and special "tree days" observed in the smallest villages of the Republic, as well as in the larger towns and cities. Formal tree-planting ceremonies are being held even on the haciendas, with the coöperation of neighboring rural schools. Military authorities in the garrisons scattered throughout the nation have joined in the movement and are setting out in their respective districts the thousands of trees which the Government is distributing free. Strict measures have been adopted by the federal authorities to prevent waste of the remaining forests.

* * *

Sheep Raising On Increase

The fact that Pachuca, located fifty miles north of Mexico City in the mountains of Hidalgo, is the silver-mining center of the nation has not prevented the surrounding section from turning its attention to the development of another important industry. Mexico City firms with interests in the region have been informed that cattle raisers are bringing large shipments of sheep into the high pasture lands, and that the sheep-raising industry of the State has shown a sharp expansion. Many towns in Hidalgo receive their chief support from industries connected with wool production, and these industries are encouraging the renewal of sheep-raising activity.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From One of the Trainees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Capt. Ralph J. Pollard's letter in the Monitor of February 11 struck me as both interesting and instructive. That the military training given in colleges under War Department supervision extols "the blood ethics of militarism" he is very right in terming "ridiculous."

His silence on the bad effects that do follow from college military training, however, I must reprove. As a graduate of a large eastern university, I know definitely that training given in the R. O. T. C. unit tends to destroy in young men faith in the possibility of settling international disputes by peaceful arbitration. They seem to bring away from this training the idea that war is inevitable. Two of my best friends in high school joined our college unit, and I observed the adoption of this attitude.

As a former Boy Scout, I believe that the "much-needed discipline, respect for constituted authority, reverence for law and order, and wholesome patriotism," which Captain Pollard seems to regard as the fruits of military education, are best inculcated by the Boy Scout movement.

Although no "ill-informed pacifist," I strongly disapprove of having R. O. T. C. units in our educational institutions.

MICHAEL CARGAN.

Philadelphia.